FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 092 *13 May 1981*

ARGENTINA

Official Denies Army-Viola Misunderstanding B 1
Foreign Minister Denies U.S. Anti-Semitism Charge B 1
Bolivia's Banzer Suarez Arrives in Country B 1
Camilion: Relations With France Will Not Change B 2
Minister Sigaut Announces New Economic Measures B 2
Argentine, Uruguayan Foreign Ministers To Meet B 4

BOLIVIA

Col Lanza Surrenders; Banzer, Natusch Leave Nation C 1
Lanza Gives Up Position C 1
Cabinet Issues Communique C 1
Col Beltran Replaces Lanza C 2
President Speaks to Press C 2
Further Details C 3
President Congratulates Mitterrand on Victory C 3

BRAZIL

Angra Nuclear Plant Operation Delayed Again D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 May]
Government Denies Rumors of New Nuclear Agreement D 1
President Issues Communique on Terrorism D 1
Government Will Not Alter Relations With France D 1
Itamaraty Confirms Foreign Ministers Meeting D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 8 May]
Company To Prospect for Oil in Nicaragua [O GLOBO 9 May] D 2
Briefs: Brazilian-Iraqi Bank D 2

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister on Costa Rica's Break With Cuba F 1
66 Imprisoned Guerrillas Declare Hunger Strike F 1
Panamanians Deny M-19 Ties F 1
[Panama City CRITICA 11 May]

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Says People Must Be Alert to Peru G 1
Opposition Comments on 'Grave' Petroleum Crisis G 1

MEXICO

Protesters Temporarily Occupy Three Embassies M 1
Demands Unknown M 1
Finnish Embassy Freed M 1
Norwegian Embassy Abandoned M 1
Swiss Embassy Abandoned M 2
Lopez Portillo Comments on New French Government M 2
Foreign Secretary To Go to USSR in May for Talks M 2

PANAMA

Visiting U.S. General Asked To Seek Real Peace [LA PRENSA 12 May] N 1
Ceremony Held on Ratification of Colombian Treaty N 1
Equatorial Guinean Delegation Arrives for Visit N 2
Maye Ela Interview N 2
Meets Leaders; To Sign Treaty N 3
Anderson Elected Confederation of Unions Leader N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Says 'Majority' Opposes Ties With Cuba P 1
Airbridge With Cuba Unaffected P 1
Station, Deputy Criticize Break With Castro Regime P 1
Break Termed 'Error' P 1
U.S. Accused of Meddling P 2

EL SALVADOR

Archbishop Views Current Issues, U.S. Policy P 2
[Buenos Aires CLARIN 9 May]
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 5
Army Antiguerrilla Operations [EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 May] P 5
Clash Near Suchitoto [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 May] P 5
Operations on Guazapa Volcano [EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 May] P 5
Communications Outage [EL MUNDO 11 May] P 6
FMLN Actions 7-8 May [Havana] P 6
Armed Forces Increase Ranks by 4,5000 This Year P 6
Extradition Proceedings Begun for Suspect in U.S. P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 May]
FDR, FMLN Leaders Hail Mitterrand's Victory P 7
[Radio Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

General Walters, Foreign Minister Comment on Talks P 8
Foreign Minister Reports on Washington Meetings P 9

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Discusses Conflict With Nicaragua P 10
Honduran, Guatemalan Economy Ministers Meet on CACM P 11
Commentator Says Country 'Adrift Without Captain' P 11

NICARAGUA

Various Sectors Comment on Mitterrand Victory P 12
FSLN, Junta Congratulations P 12
Commentators' Analysis P 12
Politicians' Remarks P 14
Positive Results of FSLN-Opposition Talks Hailed P 15
PSC's Fletes Discusses Issues on 'Direct Line' P 16
State Council Secretary Reports on Work Plans P 23
Cordova Rivas on Council, Militia Participation P 24

CUBA

Castro, Minister React to Mitterrand Victory Q 1
Castro Congratulations Q 1
Education Minister Q 1
Cuban Envoy on Castro's Participation in Summit Q 2
Official on Desire for Wider Caribbean Relations Q 2
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 6 May]
Nicaraguan Minister Hassan Tours Pinar del Rio Q 3
Addresses Workers Q 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Venezuelan Envoy Leaves for Home for Consultations V 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 8 May]

SURINAME

Cuban Envoy To Present Credentials 22 May V 1

OFFICIAL DENIES ARMY-VIOLA MISUNDERSTANDING

PY122156 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] The secretary general of army headquarters referred to rumors which were spread last weekend.

Gen Alfredo Saint Jean pointed out that the relations between General Viola and the commander in chief of the army are completely normal and cordial. He added that the situation with Chile is developing within the framework of the pope's mediation and that there have been no new developments regarding the situation of the officers under arrest.

He then said that no general of this nation will intentionally break the written rules and that he should identify himself with the national reorganization process.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES U.S. ANTI-SEMITISM CHARGE

PY081543 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion denied, in the most categorical way, the alleged existence here of anti-Semitic attitudes, as had been stated at the U.S. Congress when embargoing arms by applying the Humphrey-Kennedy ammendment was analyzed.

Camilion stated that there is nothing more false and absurd than that accusation. In referring to the case, he said that there is nothing more alien to the Argentine tradition than that aberrant feeling and added that he had not foreseen that type of objection.

The embargo on the sale of U.S. arms to Argentina was approved in 1978 when the U.S. Congress approved the so-called Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, which based this measure on human rights allegedly violated by the military government, which was headed by Gen Jorge Videla at the time.

Today, Minister Camilion pointed out that, far back in history, we Argentines learned the idea of absolute equality for all, to repudiate any type of discrimination, to reject any form of distinction due to color, race or religious reasons. He rejected in the most categorical way the existence of an anti-Semitic attitude in Argentina and among its people.

He then explained: I have never come across the smallest representative sector which holds that sort of attitude (anti-Semitic). This could hardly be possible if we take into account that the number of Jews living in Argentina is larger that the total number of Jews living in the remaining Latin American countries. These people have intensively contributed to the active life of the nation due to their intelligence and working capacity.

Camilion ended by stating: "There is nothing more alien to our philosophy than the feeling of discrimination, which is repulsive to the Argentines."

BOLIVIA'S BANZER SUAREZ ARRIVES IN COUNTRY

PY130211 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (TELAM)--Dressed in plain clothes and without any luggage, Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez arrived at Ezeiza Airport this afternoon. According to reliable sources, at first he will stay at the home of an Argentine officer who lives near the corner of Santa Fe Avenue and Gallo Street, in this capital.

Banzer, who was met under strict security measures, did not meet with the media, but a spokesman for the former Bolivian president informed TELAM that the general will not make any statements to the media due to the conditions under which he has arrived in Argentina.

The spokesman did not specify what type of conditions they were but it was learned later from sources of the Argentine Foreign Ministry that the Bolivian officer, who was president during 1971-78, is not exiled nor has he sought asylum in Argentina.

A member of the crew of the Boeing 727-200 of Lloyd Aereo Boliviano which, on its regular flight 911 from Santa Cruz, brought General Banzer, stated that the former president was dressed in plain clothes and carried no luggage. He also disclosed that Banzer was unaccompanied during the trip and that he seemed calm and even in good spirits.

On the other hand, Bolivian press sources pointed out that the officer and politician, founder and main leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN), had traveled to Argentina voluntarily.

CAMILION: RELATIONS WITH FRANCE WILL NOT CHANGE

PY112202 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1150 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated today that the victory of socialism in France will not cause any change in the relations with Argentina.

During an interview granted to a program which is broadcast from 0700 to 0800 over TV channel No 9 and Radio Belgrano, the minister added that relations continue to be between one state and another since we maintain relations with states and not with governments.

He also stated that what will happen between the two countries will be determined by time, by what happens in Argentina during 1981, in France within the world framework and within the sphere in which Argentine-French relations are carried out.

MINISTER SIGAUT ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY121742 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--Lorenzo Juan Sigaut, the Argentine finance and economy minister, tonight announced a package of economic measures aimed at decreasing and rationalizing government spending and at curbing the deficit, making it compatible with the monetary and exchange program.

These measures include proportional increases in the internal revenue taxes on some products and a 5-percent increase in import taxes for those products that at present range from a zero-rate tax value to a 43-rate tax value. The only products excluded from this measure are agricultural products such as herbicides, fertilizers and veterinary and pharmaceutical products.

By so doing, the government will be able to restrict the deficit of the treasury by 2.3 percent of the GDP while the deficit in the public sector will be restricted by 2.9 percent of the GDP, both of which are provided for in the budget approved on 27 March by the previous leadership.

The new economic package includes administrative measures to meet the budget, other measures of a structural nature to reduce government intervention in the economy, and tax measures to obtain greater resources.

The latter enforce a proportional increase in internal revenue taxes that range from 15 percent to 22.5 percent for cosmetics, from 10 to 15 percent for luxury products, and from 5 percent to 7.5 percent for other goods, among which are electronic products.

Moreover, vehicles manufactured locally will pay from 1.5 percent to 19.5 percent instead of the 1-percent to 13-percent tax rate that is now in force, while imported cars will register a tax rate that ranges from 13 to 19.5 percent.

The administrative measures include a decrease in government spending in real terms by freezing the nominal value of items included in the present budget excluding salaries and other minor expenditures.

Those expenses approved by the administration will be regulated so that by 30 June only up to 40 percent--with the exception of salary funds--of the funds assigned by the approved budget will be used.

All new expense and investment programs and bids for new undertakings that will increase the budget expenses will be suspended.

Moreover, there will be a decrease in organizations and functions and a suspension of the purchase of furnishings and administrative equipment and of airplanes and ships for civilian use without commercial purposes.

All publicity expenses for government offices will be eliminated and official trips and the appointment of members to official missions abroad will be limited.

There will be a freeze on job vacancies throughout 1981 with a flexibility that should not surpass 5 percent of the budgeted credit for those posts filled as of 1 April 1981.

There will be an additional 10-percent decrease in the budget for hiring temporary personnel. Appointed personnel with less than a 1-year seniority as of 1 April, however, should not be confirmed at a proportionate rate of no less than 50 percent per organization.

There will be an additional 50-percent decrease in overtime payments and all personnel promotions, including automatic promotions established in presently valid statutes and regulations, will take place on 31 December 1981.

Among the structural measures to reduce government intervention in the economy is the creation of a commission made up of the Government Functions Secretariat, the Planning Secretariat and the Economy and Finance Ministry which jointly with other pertinent ministries will establish within 90 days the following: A) those decentralized organizations that must continue to operate under the present conditions; B) those organizations whose functions must again fall under the central administration; C) those organizations that must be abolished; D) those organizations that must be absorbed by the private sector; E) those organizations that must be transferred to provincial or municipal governments.

A similar commission must establish the following about government organizations and enterprises: A) those that because of their functions must remain in the hands of the government, giving an alternative solution for transferring these enterprises to private hands and/or their dissolution; B) what is the proper relation that must exist between the central administration and those enterprises and organizations that will remain in the hands of the government, keeping in mind the double role the central administration will play as a tutor of public interest and as an owner and shareholder in these organizations; C) what are the alternatives to make these organizations more effective; and D) what is the role that these government enterprises must play within the overall national development program.

It has been decided, moreover, to transfer to the private sector the shares of originally privately-owned companies that have been temporarily controlled by the government. Siam will be the first company to be transferred, through direct sale of its liability-free assets by operating units with the personnel working in the factory and the outstanding contracts.

Overall assets and credit portfolios in the hands of the Central Bank as a result of the intervention and the taking over financing companies, which amount to 6.5 billion pesos, will be turned into liquid assets through a special and expeditious procedure.

Transfer to the private sector will be sped up. Four television stations, 9 radio stations, and field installations of the National Grain Board including 62 storage elevators, 22 underground silos and 18 sheet steel silos with a total capacity of 1,080,792 tons should be transferred this year.

Unit 2 of Quequen, the storage elevator of the National Grain Board, the hotels of Llao-Llao and Tunquelen will be sold, and sale of the hides' market of Victoria is also contemplated, as in the takeover of all decentralized agencies except the National Agriculture Technology Institute (INTA), by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, within its linear structure.

This set of measures includes the transfer of the animal health services to the provinces, the continuation and acceleration of oil exploration and exploitation through risk contracts, and oil well drillings by Government Oil Deposits (YPF).

The transfer of YPF refineries and byproducts marketing facilities of peripheral significance will continue, and public bids will be called to award to private enterprises the exploration and exploitation of the Farallon, Bajo la Lumbrera and Nevados del Fatima mineral deposits.

Auxiliary services provided by the central administration, such as various repair and maintenance shops, will be transferred preferentially to the specialized personnel now working in such shops.

As an additional but gradual impetus aimed at making more dynamic the progress in economic infrastructure made in the last 5 years, investment by the public in the risk assumed by private enterprise will be encouraged, without taxing the excessive effort already demanded from the present generation.

Within 90 days, every ministry and state agency of enterprise will determine the feasibility and possible actions that can be taken to transfer a series of activities to private enterprises. Among them, the transfer of various sectors in the exploitation of government coal deposits, totally or partially; the General Cerri ethane, butane and propane manufacturing plant; expansion of gas tank storage facilities; public network of data transmission; data bank system; maintenance services of regional links, new centrals to be installed by ENTEL [National Telecommunications Company]; fleet for transport of oil byproducts; etcetera.

In the area of projects, concessions for exploitation of hydroelectric plants will be granted as well as for feasibility studies of the hydroelectric plants of Michi-Hua (about $478 million), Pichi-Picun-Leufu ($340 million) and Uruguay.

Likewise, the construction of a Neuquen-Lujan de Cuyo oil pipeline through concession will be studied, as well as that of other important and costly projects and ports.

ARGENTINE, URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET

PY121515 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM)--San Martin Palace reported this afternoon that the foreign ministers of Argentina and Uruguay, Oscar Camilion and Estanislao Valdez Otero, will hold a meeting on 20 May. They will meet in the Uruguayan city of Colonia to discuss subjects which are of common interest to the two countries without any preestablished agenda. The meeting was initially scheduled for 30 April, but it was postponed indefinitely the same day due to the incident with Chile, which is known to all.

COL LANZA SURRENDERS; BANZER, NATUSCH LEAVE COUNTRY

Lanza Gives Up Position

PY121034 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0654 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 12 May (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government announced early this morning that Col Emilio Lanza, commander of the Special Forces Training Center (CITE), who revolted in Cochabamba yesterday demanding that President Luis Garcia Meza and the military junta be relieved, has given up his position.

This information was given early this morning by presidential press secretary Fernando Palacios, who said that Colonel Lanza came to the headquarters of the 7th Division headquarters in Cochabamba, 500 kilometers east of here, to be tried under military law.

A major named Belmonte of the CITE told this agency early this morning that Colonel Lanza surrendered in order to prevent bloodshed and placed himself at the disposal of military justice.

Thus the revolt of a military regiment in Cochabamba yesterday has been broken up--a revolt that, according to government officials, lacked the support of other units in the country.

The military junta and the cabinet members of the military government early this morning reiterated their full support for President Luis Garcia Meza and reported that drug traffic organizations have tried to destabilize the government of the armed forces. They labeled the Cochabamba event a movement of undoubtedly political connotations linked with extremist plans. The cabinet condemned the action taken by Colonel Lanza and requested legal action to punish him for his military insurrection.

Palacios said that this problem of indiscipline has been overcome and warned that the military government will strongly repress any other action of this nature. He said that it is a historic process that any subversive outbreak will be eradicated. He added that Colonel Lanza will be tried in accordance with the laws of the armed forces.

After Colonel Lanza telephoned this agency yesterday saying that he had the support of several military units for his demands--accusing General Garcia Meza of not taking the government very seriously--the highest military chief of Cochabamba, Gen Carlos Turdera, labeled the incident an isolated act of indiscipline.

Lanza said that his movement was an attempt to clean the stain created in the armed forces by drug traffic and bad government. Lanza said yesterday that he had the support of at least four regiments, including the 8th division with headquarters in Santa Cruz, 930 kilometers south of La Paz, despite the fact that the interim commander of that military division denied his support for this movement.

General Turdera, chief of the 7th Army Division with headquarters in Cochabamba, said that Colonel Lanza's movement was a unilateral and isolated action.

Cabinet Issues Communique

PY121221 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 81

[Communique issued by the Bolivian cabinet in La Paz on 11 May]

[Text] The ministers of state of the armed forces National Reconstruction Government have met in view of events which indicate the existence of a broad and continuing political conspiracy, and have analyzed the serious threats looming over the country.

National and international drug-trafficking organizations who protect their activities by making use of rightwing and leftwing extremists have decided to prevent the normalization of relations between Bolivia and other countries of the world and to destabilize the armed forces government by any means available.

In fact, only a short time after a rightwing terrorist action had been swiftly brought under control by the government, even though it had a lamentable result which affected the armed forces, there has been another uprising of undeniable political connotations, for which the commander of a small Cochabamba-based unit has been used.

This isolated event, rejected by [words indistinct] of all commanding officers of the country is, however, linked to a conspiracy of the extremists who oppose the institutionalization and democratic recovery which the armed forces have set as a goal for themselves within the frmaework of another dramatic instance in the life of the nation.

The desire for institutionalization repeatedly stated by his excellency the president of the nation and by the members of the junta of commanders has been maliciously interpreted in a distorted manner as evidence of government weakness by minorities which are traditional enemies of the nation.

In view of these events and in order to prevent other actions which seek to take us back to a situation of chaos and anarchy, the Council of Ministers strongly condemns these irresponsible actions and demands the implementation of every legal measure available at the civilian and military levels in order to restore an atmosphere of peace and understanding among the Bolivian people so as to facilitate the process of national reconstruction.

In conclusion, since it shares responsibility for the Government of National Reconstruction, the cabinet states its total solidarity with his excellency the president and the junta of commanders, and reiterates its patriotism and will to faithfully serve the nation.

Col Beltran Replaces Lanza

PY121520 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 12 May (TELAM)--Col Javier Beltran has been appointed commander of the Special Forces Training Center (CITE), replacing Lt Col [as received] Emilio Lanza. Col Javier Beltran was installed as commander of this special paratroop unit early this morning immediately after Lanza gave up his position.

President Speaks to Press

PY121737 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpts] Former Presidents Hugo Banzer Suarez and Alberto Natusch Busch have voluntarily left the country for Buenos Aires, Argentina. This information was announced today by President Luis Garcia Meza to journalists accredited to Government House. The chief of the military household, Col Faustino Rico Toro, also confirmed that Generals Banzer and Natusch have already left for Argentina.

The journalists then asked President Garcia Meza about the causes which led Col Emilio Lanza to stage an uprising [words indistinct] political groups. This was the explanation given by the chief of state:

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] They must have been encouraged by drug traffickers who will never give up their attempts to destabilize the country. At the same time, as you know, the international press is in the hands of [words indistinct] and extremists who instigate our politicians who lost their power on 17 July. Whenever they see that our relations with the United States are beginning to improve, they create conditions which give the appearance that there is no stability in the country. [end recording]

With regard to the commander of the unit who staged the incident in Cochabamba last night and to other military officers involved in the incident, the president indicated that they have been placed at the disposal of the military courts.

Further Details

PY121843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 May (AFP)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, announced today that power-hungry politicians, instigated by drug traffickers, have tried to destabilize the government through the seditious action of Col Emilio Lanza. Garcia Meza met with journalists at Government House and discussed the latest events which have taken place in the country during an anxiety-ridden day.

The president indicated that the politicians have not reconciled themselves to their loss of power and want to come back again, "not through the door, but through the window." He stressed that the armed forces officers and commanders are imbued with high moral standards and will not allow themselves to be involved in actions which seek to destabilize the national reconstruction government.

Concerning relations with the United States, Garcia Meza said that they are necessary to improve the economic situation of the country, but indicated that they are being hampered by bad Bolivian politicians who are no longer harming the image of the government, but that of the country. He recalled that Bolivia respects the self-determination of peoples and that good relations could exist with the United States and the Soviet Union at the same time without any preference or discrimination.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON VICTORY

PY130304 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 13 May 81

[Text] In a letter addressed to Francois Mitterrand, French president-elect, President Gen Luis Garcia Meza expresses his congratulations on his victory in the recent elections.

The following is the text of the message:

Your excellency, Mr Francois Mitterrand, President-elect of France:

I have the honor of congratulating your excellency on your victory in the recent elections in which the French people chose you to govern them in the difficult times the world is experiencing.

Since the future of France is closely linked to the future of the Western world and very specially to Latin America, I wish to convey to you my most sincere good wishes as well as my faith and that of the Bolivian people in the new phase which begins for our most fruitful relations of cooperation and friendship.

Signed: Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, president of the Bolivian Republic.

ANGRA NUCLEAR PLANT OPERATION DELAYED AGAIN

PY120100 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Scheduled to go in operation early in July after several delays, the Angra 1 nuclear plant will once again postpone its operation because problems sprang up in two of three pumps in the secondary circuit and the water system. One of these pumps was defective and it was returned to the manufacturer in the United States. In addition, a transformer burned out and the turbogenerator is in danger because the building housing it has sunk 20 millimeters, twice as much as tolerance permits. The latter problem was caused by the lowering of the ground water level after excavations were made to place foundation piles for Angra 2. The information was given by Furnas Electric Company in Rio de Janeiro yesterday and by other sources in the sector.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RUMORS OF NEW NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY121337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Brasilia, 11 May (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today denied that it has been negotiating a new nuclear agreement with another country, particularly with France.

In answer to a question by the press, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas denied rumors that Brazil will sign an agreement to install an experimental reprocessing plant as a result of a nuclear contract with an unidentified country.

Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals recently announced the conclusion of a new nuclear agreement and the press has mentioned France and Italy as possible suppliers.

PRESIDENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TERRORISM

PY120506 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 May (AFP)--President Figueiredo reaffirmed today that his government will discharge its duty of maintaining peace in the country with the cooperation of the armed forces.

The Brazilian president made that remark during a meeting with the president of the Progovernment Social Democratic Party [PDS], Senator Jose Sarney, who told President Figueiredo that all the six political parties existing in Brazil pledge support for him in fighting terrorism of the extreme right.

After the meeting between President Figueiredo and Senator Sarney, an official communique was issued, stating that President Figueiredo recognized that fighting terrorism, which is affecting most nations, is difficult, especially because terrorism assumed different forms and has varied motivations.

The communique also says that the nation's president reiterated his government's determination to fulfill its duty of maintaining peace in the country with the support of the armed forces, which stand in defense of order and institutions.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ALTER RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

PY121529 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] For Brazil, the change in government in France is a domestic problem of France.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro does not believe the future socialist government of Francois Mitterrand will review the agreements signed between France and Brazil during the visit President Figueiredo made to France. Saraiva Guerreiro does not see any negative effect on our relations with the arrival of the new French Government, and he does not see any reason for Brazil to suspend its good relations with the Mitterrand administration.

[Begin Saraiva recording] Our relations with France have always been important for us in all sectors. Obviously, the degree of cooperation and relationship has been very good, and we do not see any reason to suspend these relations. The change in government is a domestic problem which concerns France alone, and I do not see any negative effect of this process on our relations with France. [end recording]

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro declined to comment on the elections, stressing that Brazil does not usually make comments on the domestic affairs of other countries.

ITAMARATY CONFIRMS FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PY120128 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the foreign ministers of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela is being prepared to be held perhaps before July. According to Itamaraty's spokesman Bernardo Pericas, the meeting will be "for consultations to define a Latin American position on current world problems." The meeting will not be restricted to these four countries, and there is possibility "of expanding it to five, six or more countries of the region which might be interested in such a debate."

COMPANY TO PROSPECT FOR OIL IN NICARAGUA

PY120057 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 May 81 p 16

[Text] A source of the Mines and Energy Ministry yesterday informed O GLOBO that Petrobras International, Inc (BRASPETRO) is already prepared to sign risk contracts for oil prospecting in Nicaragua. Negotiations in this regard had started last year when, after victory of the Sandinist revolution, a Nicaraguan mission visited Brazil to request cooperation in the energy field.

BRASPETRO confirmed the agreements but its authorities refrained from making any comments since this issue has been handled by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals so far. In general terms, Brazil will draw up an energy program for Nicaragua. In exchange, Nicaragua will allow BRASPETRO to carry out prospecting in its territory.

According to the sources, there are only a few unimportant details to be arranged for concluding the exchange. It is believed that the agreement will be formalized next week when one of the Nicaraguan ministers comes to Rio to take part in the meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). The main subject to be discussed during the meeting, to be held 13-14 May, will be alternative energy sources.

BRASPETRO is already working in Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago, where it has already discovered petroleum.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN-IRAQI BANK--Late in May, Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas will sign in Baghdad an agreement of shareholders and statutes creating a Brazilian-Iraqi bank. With an initial capital of 2.8 billion cruzeiros, this bank will directly channel Arab resources to Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 21 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON COSTA RICA'S BREAK WITH CUBA

PA130230 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today discussed the break of relations between Costa Rica and Cuba, terming it the continuation of the mad isolation policy practiced by Cuba. Minister Lemos Simmonds recalled that, in the wake of the suspension of relations between Colombia and the Fidel Castro government, he warned that Cuba seemed to be inclined to break its ties through acts of aggression against the nations seeking to incorporate it into the concert of Latin American nations.

What happened in Costa Rica, he said, which was victimized by the verbal aggression as we were by armed aggression, shows that I was not mistaken to point out the isolation from its neighbors that Fidel Castro's regime has chosen; such behavior can only be termed absurd.

66 IMPRISONED GUERRILLAS DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE

PA122214 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Ipiales--A total of 66 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] went on a hunger strike today to demand guarantees during their trial by Colombian authorities. Included among the guerrillas are five Panamanians and a young Costa Rican woman who were captured by the army on 10 March together with 60 Colombians when they tried to return to Colombia, presumably from Cuba.

The strike began at the installations of the Cabal Regiment in this city, on the border with Ecuador. Defense lawyers said this first stage of the strike will last 48 hours.

The guerrillas will also protest against the Ecuadorean Government, which turned down the political asylum they requested in the town of San Lorenzo, Esmeraldas Province, which they reached with Colombian troops in hot pursuit.

The insurgents began their hunger strike. Also present at the court-martial were delegates of the OAS headed by Mexican Cristina Cerna, who will watch the development of the process. The OAS delegate will meet with Col Hector (?Corona) Ayala, chairman of the court, and the guerrilla defendants.

Panamanians Deny M-19 Ties

PA120217 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 May 81 p 16

[By Erich Rodriguez Auerbach]

[Text] Upon returning to Bogota (on board FAP-400), at 1500, Saturday 9 May 1981:

A few minutes ago, [Panamanian] Ambassador Rodriguez Maylin talked to the five Panamanians who are prisoners at the Colombian Army headquarters in Ipiales. The Colombian soldiers rudely kept the Panamanian press from interviewing our countrymen. Nevertheless, our ambassador told us of the prisoners' thoughts.

The diplomacy of Rodriguez Maylin should be praised. He played an important role in getting the strict Colombian authorities to relinquish their position and to allow the relatives of the arrested countrymen to visit them, which the relatives of the other prisoners have not been able to do.

We all know that the Colombian military and civilian authorities have been inflexible with the individuals linked to guerrilla activities; that is why the ability with which Rodriguez Maylin has been handling the situation can be considered a diplomatic success.

Ambassador Rodriguez verified that the arrested Panamanians are: Roberto Garrido, a student at the School of Economics, University of Panama, and a member of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP]; Pablo Fernandez, a philosophy and history student at the university and also a member of the FEP, of which he is a member of the organization committee; Teodoro Hunt, a student of the Polytechnic Institute and volunteer labor secretary of the FEP; Mario A. Concepcion, economics student and a member of the University Reform Front [FRU]; and Ricardo Quintero, also a member of the FRU.

All of them told the Panamanian ambassador to Colombia that they had gone to that southern country "to carry out a socioeconomic study that would allow a scientific investigation on whether the 19 April Movement [M-19] presence in Colombia was justified or not."

At the invitation of Toledo Plata and Jaime Bateman (leaders of the M-19 movement), the five Panamanians sailed for 1 and 1/2 hours on the high seas, where they boarded a medium-sized ship in international waters to begin their adventure.

Once on board the ship, Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Chileans and Ecuadoreans were told that the first 15 days of the expedition would be dangerous, but that arms obtained in Aruba were on hand.

Toledo Plata and Bateman destroyed the identification documents of all those involved in the mission.

After remaining in Colombian territory, the Panamanians and their companions decided to return to Ecuador and they assured Ambassador Rodriguez Maylin that the authorities found them without any arms (because they never held a rifle in their hands, either inside or outside of Colombia), but that they were treated very badly; all of their belongings were confiscated and they were blindfolded, handcuffed and left out in the open for more than 4 days.

The Panamanians added that, although they repeatedly told the Ecuadoreans that they were on a peaceful mission, the Ecuadoreans turned them over to the Colombian military.

The Panamanians gave their parents different reasons for leaving Panama before they left. They said that they were going to Costa Rica, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and Mexico individually. They have never been in Cuba; they did not receive military training, and they went from Panama directly to Colombia.

Elsewhere in their statement, the Panamanians relieved the government and the FEP of any responsibility. They emphatically claimed responsibility for their actions and emphasized that they had not been encouraged into the mission by the government or by the FEP. "We acted on our own initiative," they stated.

"We never felt alone. We know that we were always supported by our government and people," our countrymen told the Panamanian ambassador to Colombia. They also asked him to convey their thanks to President Royo and General Torrijos for having sent their relatives to visit them. This has boosted their morale and has given them strength to keep on going.

Questioned about the physical condition of the Panamanians, Ambassador Rodriguez Maylin stated that they look all right; that they have gastric problems caused by the quality of the food, but that they seem to be well taken care of and still have the will to live and to keep on struggling.

Finally, Garrido, Fernandez, Hunt, Concepcion and Quintero affirmed that they are sorry about what they did and that they will never again get involved in a situation like the one they are currently in.

The five Panamanians formally asked Ambassador Rodriguez Maylin to inform the Panamanian people about their statements and their situation, since the Colombian authorities had systematically prevented the Panamanian media from having direct contact with them.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PEOPLE MUST BE ALERT TO PERU

PA121703 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 May 81

[Ricardo Merchan report from Cuenca, Azuay Province]

[Text] We must seek peace. We must defend our territory because it is the right thing to do. We must be intergrationists. These statements were made by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera. He also noted that Ecuador's republican history has been painful and has sent a progressive and continuous amputation of its borders with Brazil, Colombia and especially Peru.

The history of amputations has created a psychological condition in the Ecuadorean people which serves as the basis for wanting separations. This condition demands a reward that Ecuadoreans should give themselves.

Alfonso Barrera said that we are not sowing hatred or issuing proclamations for a less warlike future. [sentence as heard] He said that America has a debt with Ecuador, and we must have enough dignity to demand payment. The Amazonian spirit is something that is consciously or unconsciously in each Ecuadorean. Can there be a bad Ecuadorean in the government, the Foreign Ministry or Congress who could betray the Amazonian spirit or turn his back to it? Impossible.

The objective of policies on territorial matters--contrary to what some people say--is aimed directly and in a sovereign manner to El Maranon or Amazon.

Referring to Peru, the foreign minister said that the legal and political emergency situation is not over. We are alert. The objectives of the government are clear and precise. There is no indication that there will be new Peruvian attacks. Diplomacy is active. There is no possible way that Peru can impose its views on us because fortunately, American awareness has been awakened. Peru, however, has a permanent goal, a daily goal. Ecuadoreans in Congress, in the executive branch, in journalism, in the legal field, must be alert.

At a given moment, Peruvian orders were to seize vital Ecuadorean centers, to wound us, and to hold them as security. Peruvian orders are still to continue placing landmarks in the El Condor Mountain Range. However, for the time being, this danger has been completely averted. This is what Dr Alfonso Barrera said in the city of Cuenca.

OPPOSITION COMMENTS ON 'GRAVE' PETROLEUM CRISIS

PA011613 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Dr Rodrigo Borja Ceballos has stated that our country is going through the gravest petroleum crisis since hydrocarbons exploitation began. Although its causes are external, it is the government's lack of foresight and its erroneous marketing policy that has aggravated the crisis to the verge of collapse.

This is the first r al criticism of the government since this political party, the Democratic Lef , began its opposition to the present regime.

Borge Ceballos pointed out that since last November, the depression in the world market was perfectly predictable because of causes that were visible: the recession in the industrialized countries, the execution in those countries of energy-saving plans and accumulation of reserves, the resumption of exports from Iran and Iraq, the increase of Mexican sales and the policy of limitation and unification of prices by Saudi Arabia.

PROTESTERS TEMPORARILY OCCUPY THREE EMBASSIES

Demands Unknown

PA122036 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 May (AFP)--The Finnish and Norwegian Embassies were occupied today by groups of peasants and workers who are trying to pressure the diplomats of these two countries to help find a solution to labor problems which they have not specified.

Policemen have been sent to watch the embassies from the streets.

Those who have taken over the Norwegian Embassy are carrying a poster which reads: "Nissan a solution."

The Nissan automobile factory which builds Datsun cars in Mexico is located in Cuernavaca, approximately 80 km south of Mexico City.

The occupation of the two embassies has led to the belief that the groups of peasants and workers are trying to get the Norwegian and Finnish ambassadors to intercede before the Mexican authorities to find a solution to their problems.

The Norwegian Embassy was occupied by 21 persons. At the Finnish Embassy, the telephone lines have apparently been cut because no one answers the calls.

Finnish Embassy Freed

PA122125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2052 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 May (EFE)--The group of peasants who today occupied the Finnish Embassy were evicted peacefully by the city police.

The occupants, who demanded the "democratization" of the Mexican contryside and an end to repression, were evicted by the authorities after the diplomats requested their intervention.

Thus, far it is not known if any of the 13 occupiers--12 men and 1 woman--have been arrested.

Norwegian Embassy Abandoned

PA122256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2219 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 May (EFE)--The peasants and students who today occupied the Norwegian Embassy in Mexico abandoned it peacefully, without the police having to step in.

Some 20 members of the People's Democratic National Front [Frente Nacional Democratico Popular] who began occupying the Norwegian Embassy about noon today, decided to leave after learning that other companions who had occupied the Finnish Embassy had been evicted by the police.

The occupiers refused to make statements on leaving the diplomatic mission, limiting themselves to stating that a communique on their demands will be forthcoming.

The front today occupied the embassies of Finland, Norway and Switzerland. The latter is still occupied. No demands have been raised for its evacuation.

Swiss Embassy Abandoned

PA130238 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0227 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 12 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Groups of students, teachers and peasants tonight peacefully evacuated the Swiss and Norwegian Embassies after occupying them for 8 hours to demand wage raises and other benefits.

Spokesmen of these groups indicated that the embassies were abandoned without incident and that the situation is normal.

Another group in a coordinated maneuver had also occupied the Finnish Embassy, which was evacuated peacefully 2 hours later by policewomen.

The occupiers were also demanding an investigation into the killing of Isael Nune Acosta, a teacher, an official spokesman reported.

The embassy takeovers occurred while thousands of teachers staged a demonstration in downtown Mexico City causing traffic tieups.

LOPEZ PORTILLO COMMENTS ON NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

FL112018 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said this morning the new French Government, with positions more to the left, most certainly will coincide more with [trends in] Latin America. The president was interviewed briefly at the end of a ceremony in which homage was paid to Carlos Chavez and other prominent deceased members of the Colegio Nacional (a social research organization).

Lopez Portillo said that democratic life once again was exercised in France and its people expressed their democratic wishes. "We hope the new government correctly leads the destinies of that country," he said.

The president of Mexico added that the positions of the new government, termed as leftist, will be more consistent with the movements that are taking place in Latin America. So far as relations between France and Mexico are concerned, Lopez Portillo said "so far as we are concerned, they will not change in the least, and we hope they will attend the [North-South] summit in Cancun and that there will be many similarities of positions.

The president of Mexico made these comments in connection with the presidential election of Francois Mitterrand, with whom he met at the National Palace 4 years ago. At that time, the Mexican president granted a special audience to Mitterrand in which they discussed foreign policy matters and relations between Mexico and France.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO GO TO USSR IN MAY FOR TALKS

PA120427 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat has issued a communique to announce that the Mexican foreign secretary will make an official visit to the USSR this month. The visit will be made to hold talks which are expected to cover Mexican-Soviet relations. It is estimated that the talks with the Soviet leaders will include the developments in Central America, particularly Nicaragua and El Salvador.

VISITING U.S. GENERAL ASKED TO SEEK REAL PEACE

PA121749 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 May 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] According to international reports, Gen Vernon Walters will soon be visiting Guatemala, Honduras and Panama representing the U.S. Government. The purpose of the visit, undoubtedly, has to do with peace and stability in the Central American isthmus. The reports note that General Walters will meet with the chiefs of state of these countries. If it is believed that peace and stability in Central America are only in the hands of the people who happen to be in the government, thus forgetting the examples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, this would be a matter of serious concern. Calm can be temporarily attained in a country by militarily strengthening the government, but this calm must not be confused with stability and peace. It is this which can be considered of lasting value, and it is attained only when a country is ruled by institutions and rulers who have the respect and the approval of the majority of the people. If General Walters is really concerned with stability in the Central American isthmus and not just with an immediate calm, it would be better to become aware of what the groups that represent the majority feel and what and of the fact that these groups are an essential part of the countries he plans to visit, of the countries about whose peace he claims to be concerned.

CEREMONY HELD ON RATIFICATION OF COLOMBIAN TREATY

PA130258 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] In a special ceremony in the Yellow Room of the Presidential Palace this afternoon, the ratification process of the Monteria Treaty signed between Panama and Colombia was completed. The main figures of the ceremony that was presided over by President Aristides Royo were former Foreign Ministers Diego Uribe Vargas and Carlos Ozores who signed the treaty in August 1979 in the Colombian town of Monteria.

The document on the exchange of instruments of ratification clarifies that the benefits derived from the treaty will only refer to the current lock canal.

Former Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas described this afternoon's ceremony as a symbol of a new era of frank and sincere solidarity between Panama and Colombia. On his part, former Panamanian Foreign Minister Ozores said it was a very significant step. He also admitted that the Monteria Treaty was very controversial in both Panama and Colombia. However, the climate of understanding between the two governments permitted them to overcome all the obstacles in the two nations.

The exchange of instruments of ratification of the Monteria Treaty was also sealed with the exchange of letters between President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Aristides Royo, who mutually guaranteed the fulfillment of the historic destiny that the world geopolitics has imposed on Panama.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Maye Ela Interview

PA120014 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 May 81

[Interview with Florencio Maye Ela, Equatorial Guinean first vice president and state commissioner entrusted with foreign affairs, by an unidentified station announcer in Panama; on 10 May 1981--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Listeners of Radio Nacional. We will now interview Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president and state commissioner entrusted with foreign affairs of Equatorial Guinea, who has arrived in Panama. Mr Maye Ela, what is the reason for visit to Panama?

[Answer] We are here specifically because our government is seeking a rapprochement with other countries of the world, particularly the Latin American countries with whom we have ties of friendship, culture and language. One of our purposes here, in Panama, is to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level. We also wish to investigate areas of cooperation between our two peoples because Panama and Equatorial Guinea have similar economic systems and we must learn about the aspects in which our two countries can cooperate.

[Question] What would be those aspects, Mr Maye Ela?

[Answer] For example, commercial aspects, cultural exchanges of technicians, Equatorial Guineans could come here to Panamanian schools.

[Question] Once you have concluded this visit here, where will you be going?

[Answer] Our next stop is Mexico, where we will conclude our Latin American tour. We will meet with the Mexican Government officials and voice the wishes of our government.

[Question] Could you tell us briefly what your country's political situation is?

[Answer] It can be defined as a policy of rapprochement; we want to have diplomatic relations with all countries. After the change of government of 3 August 1979, our country is developing, although with certain difficulties, but with a policy of friendship and rapprochement as we try to establish diplomatic relations with all countries. Our government advocates nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states.

[Question] One last question: What aspect or aspects of your domestic policy are you advocating to promote the development of your country?

[Answer] The government of Equatorial Guinea is doing several things in order to develop our country. One of the most important areas right now involves the economic aspect, and the government is engaged in many activities in this respect. We are receiving aid from other countries, and Equatorial Guineans are also working hard in order to bring our country out of our current critical economic situation. We can also mention the efforts of the United Nations development organization in organizing a conference of donors which perhaps could benefit our country.

[Question] What do you have scheduled for tomorrow in Panama?

[Answer] Tomorrow, the Panamanian foreign minister will host a luncheon in honor of the Equatorial Guinean delegation. We also want to visit the free zone because we want to establish a similar free zone in our country because we also have a strategic location. We think a free zone could be of great benefit for Equatorial Guinea.

[Question] Anything else, Mr Maye Ela?

[Answer] Yes, I wish to send greetings to the Panamanian people, a brotherly people, a people who share our ideologies of freedom, of maintaining good relations with other countries.

Meets Leaders; To Sign Treaty

PA122126 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of Equatorial Guinea, said today in Panama City that his country will sign the Panama Canal neutrality treaty once the two countries have established full diplomatic relations.

Maye Ela and other important officials of his government are visiting several American countries to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with the countries of this continent.

The Equatorial Guinean mission has already visited much of South America. From Panama, it will go to Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica and the United States.

The Panamanian press, radio and television have reported Maye Ela's visit. He was received by President Aristides Royo and by important Panamanian Government officials, including Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, who received the Equatorial Guinean Great Cross of Independence decoration.

The Equatorial Guinean visit will end tomorrow. Before leaving for Mexico, the mission will hold a news conference at Tocumen International Airport.

ANDERSON ELECTED CONFEDERATION OF UNIONS LEADER

PA120214 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] Luis A. Anderson, well-known union leader and top leader of Local 907, union of the workers of the armed forces in the canal area, was elected new secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama (CTRP) in elections yesterday.

Anderson replaces Phillip Dean Butcher, who led the CTRP for two consecutive terms.

Anderson's election came at the end of the agenda of the CTRP congress over the weekend.

Local observers noted that the election of Anderson as main representative of such an important labor organization is due to his honest and dedicated work on behalf of the Panamanian workers, particularly those who work in the canal area, tasks he has carried out as secretary general of Local 907 and the National Federation of Democratic Workers.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT SAYS 'MAJORITY' OPPOSES TIES WITH CUBA

PA121506 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The government of President Rodrigo Carazo severed consular relations with Cuba because of the insulting language used by Fidel Castro's government against Costa Rica and the members of its government in statements issued at the UN.

Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican foreign minister, said that such offensive terms violate the mutual respect that must exist in international relations among nations.

Costa Rican severed all relations with Cuba when the OAS approved the blockade against the Castro regime, but consular relations were restored on 21 February 1977 during the government of Daniel Oduber; Francisco Cordero Gene was appointed to represent our country in Cuba. When President Carazo assumed power, Oscar Vargas Bello was appointed general consul, but he was recalled by the Costa Rican Government in January of this year.

In a note to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, the Cuban Government accuses Costa Rica of shamelessly lending itself to the counterrevolutionary campaign that the United States is promoting against Cuba.

The Cuban note also says that it is evident that the Costa Rican rulers have not been moved an humanitarian spirit and that at no time have they opposed colonialism, Zionism, or any other form of racial discrimination, or the fascist and criminally repressive regimes of Latin America.

The Costa Rican Government also says that the majority of Costa Ricans have been opposed to having consular relations with Cuba because of the dictatorial and antidemocratic natu e of Fidel maintained these relations out of respect for the Oduber administration's decision on such a delicate matter in order to maintain some stability in international relations and as the only possibility to allow thousands of Cubans to regain their freedom.

Airbridge With Cuba Unaffected

PA130304 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The break in diplomatic relations between Cuba and Costa Rica will not affect the airbridge, Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides said today. Of course, he added, it will be up to Cuban officials if the people holding visas can leave. Costa Rica will uphold the visas granted to 4,000 Cubans who are in Havana and arrangements will be made by a third country in our name, the minister stated.

Representatives of the Cuban community met with the public security minister to make arrangements for the speedy departure from Costa Rica of the almost 3,500 Caribbeans who are in the country. The Cubans promised to try to get friendly nations to grant visas to the islanders in transit here. Thus, Carmona said, the airbridge will be clear and perhaps that way the 4,000 holding visas can leave Cuba.

STATION, DEPUTY CRITICIZE BREAK WITH CASTRO REGIME

Break Termed 'Error'

PA122137 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The break of relations with Cuba is an error of this government and Cuba resulting from a state of panic--the tension of a cold war.

Ever since Reagan assumed power, the world has been under the tension of cold war. It is a result of constant disagreements. Lack of agreement and confrontation prevails. The U.S. Government is completely wrong. The Soviet Union has swallowed the bait and so has the Cuban delegate to the United Nations. He didn't have to be so rude in speaking of Carazo and Costa Rica.

The Cuban Consulate in Costa Rica has been the target of harsh accusations. It has become a center of espionage and operations of extremists. According to the charges, the Cuban Consulate was used for the arms trafficking and the promotion of the so-called Costa Rican guerrillas. However, these charges were never confirmed and the government was never clear about its participation in the arms trafficking. For all these reasons, the severing of relations with Cuba seems somewhat odd particularly because the statements by the Cuban delegate are a result of his own philosophy and language.

We disagree with the idea of breaking relations. Carazo got himself into the mess of the airbridge--a bridge which was senseless and had no reason to exist. Carazo tried to become the savior of Cuba and Fidel responded with his own work method. The relations between Costa Rica and other Marxist countries should be maintained within a framework of complete respect and tolerance. It is not possible to obtain peace if respect among nations does not prevail first. Carazo is taking the country's foreign policy down a very risky path. We regret this new crisis, a result of the cold war.

U.S. Accused of Meddling

PA121534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Deputy Humberto Vargas Carbonel of People United last night said that although he did not have the government's official version for severing consular relations with Cuba, recent developments prove that the U.S. Government is meddling in our internal affairs.

According to Vargas Carbonel, the Communist Party representative in the Legislative Assembly, the severing of consular relations with Cuba is just another of the stupid measures that this government has taken and the only thing left for it to do now is to kneel in front of the powerful United States. In conclusion, Vargas Carbonel said that this is all leading to Central America's Vietnamization.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES, U.S. POLICY

PY121723 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 May 81 p 28

[Exclusive interview granted by Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas to CLARIN special correspondent Mario Stilman in San Salvador on 9 May]

[Text] [Question] Monsignor, let us talk about the mediation which seems to be the most prominent issue. You have called for mediation to find a political solution; you have criticized U.S. military support for the current government which prevents such a solution. Yesterday you even sent a letter to Senator Edward Kennedy asking him to help stop military aid. What are the real chances of reaching a negotiated arrangement between the Christian Democratic Party, the armed forces and the Revolutionary Democratic Front?

[Answer] The Salvadoran Government has been making a clear-cut difference between negotiation, mediation, dialogue and political solution. It opposes negotiations because this would mean acknowledging that the armed groups and the front have legal status and must be viewed as belligerent parties which could lead to their obtaining international support.

The government does believe that there must be a political solution--that is, elections. However, I have said that elections require the appropriate atmosphere and for this it is not enough to set a day for elections. First there must be dialogue, especially between the most antagonistic parties--that is, the government and the front.

[Question] But is it really possible for Duarte or the government to meet with Ungo or the front people?
[Answer] They have told me that they are ready for dialogue. They have conveyed this through some of the leaders of armed groups. The government has objected that this dialogue would not be sincere, but rather a delaying tactic designed to gain time to dig in and then pursue the armed struggle, which is the most important thing. I have been told that at first this was the real intention of the front, but later it changed its mind and is prepared to hold a sincere dialogue with the junta and the military.

[Question] Do you have access to both parties?
[Answer] I am open to communication from both parties.

[Question] Do you believe the role played by the United States in El Salvador has been definitely negative?
[Answer] I understand that our conflict is not really domestic but rather international, and things being this way the United States is bound to intervene whether one likes it or not. The fact is that it is involved.

[Question] Despite the will of the Salvadorans themselves?
[Answer] Of course.

[Question] But Monsignor, Speaking specifically, do you believe that the behavior of the United States, its military aid, its possible economic aid, its advisers--that is, the various steps taken by the Reagan administration--have been negative for the Salvadoran conflict?
[Answer] I would say that the internationalization of the Salvadoran conflict makes this attitude of the U.S. Government inevitable. It does not favor the majority of the Salvadoran people, but you must bear in mind that El Salvador has no option but to accept U.S. economic aid. As for military aid, I believe El Salvador could cope with its military needs with what it has.

[Question] Does the church have evidence of Cuban, Soviet and Nicaraguan intervention?
[Answer] Yes. The reasoning is that since the rebels have received no international support but still manage to hang on, it means they receive aid from abroad.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the main reason for the lack of popular support for the guerrillas?
[Answer] This is something very complex which must be analyzed. From what I have been able to see, repression and fear is not the reason, as is being claimed. There is repression and fear in El Salvador, but they are not determining factors. The left did not try to attract the people... After a while the guerrillas stopped promoting their idealogy and since the process continued to employ popular war tactics, the people started drifting away.

[Question] Therefore, there are no great differences between the Nicaraguan and the Salvadoran processes, right?
[Answer] There are two clearly distinguishable factors. First of all, the people of El Salvador were not all in favor of the revolutionary process, as in Nicaragua where everyone agreed that Somoza had to be kicked out. This type of popular unity did not take place in El Salvador... In the second place, the Salvadoran Army is professional and not a pretorian guard.

[Question] Do you believe that the war has bogged down?
Answer] Yes, I do and that is why I want a solution other than the war....

[Question] Monsignor, I would like to ask you about the repression. About a month ago the guerrillas said that they had evidence that the security forces had murdered the four U.S. nuns.
[Answer] Look, I was listening to the VOA today and the station was saying that former Ambassador White had announced that the Salvadoran Government had finally arrested six agents involved in the murder. He was criticizing the Salvadoran and U.S. Governments because they had taken too long to make these arrests. Undoubtedly, since he was here at the time when the investigation started, he must have had some information about it.

[Question] Are you convinced that government forces are involved in kidnappings, torture, assassinations?
[Answer] I believe that most of the attacks against the church, ever since the death of Monsignor Romero, have been perpetrated by security forces and ultrarightist groups.

[Question] With regard to the assassination of Monsignor Romero....
[Answer] I have insisted on the need to conduct an investigation but have received no precise answer. I have just been told that there are no clues....

[Question] Are you a personal friend of President Duarte?
[Answer] We are very close friends.

[Question] Do you believe that Duarte has very little elbow room within the current government framework?
[Answer] Yes, I do. Because of the fact that he is the president of the junta he is sometimes pressed more by administrative problems than by political or military ones.

[Question] Who gives the orders in El Salvador?
[Answer] This is difficult to say. There is a split command. I do not believe that the junta has the power. The power here is collegiate and in the hands of the military....

[Question] What differences are there between yourself and Monsignor Romero?
[Answer] The ones stemming from the fact that we were two different persons, although we did have many points in common. However, we were not the same. He did some things which I did not like and then we used to talk about them. But the monsignor's times were different from now. The church itself had its cadres full when he was here. Now, thanks to the violence, our cadres have weakened. In his time the people looked upon the leftist's proposal with a great deal of hope. Now things are no longer the same....The difference lies in the fact that I come from a rural parish and have a broader picture of the situation and could never give my support to Monsignor Romero's cause.

[Question] The Salvadoran clergy is split, isn't it? There is a small group which is supporting the government; another group follows you and a third one has sided with the left?
[Answer] Your description is very close to the truth.

[Question] What are the proportions?
[Answer] I would say that the priests who are most politicized, so to speak, and clearly on the side of the leftwing front number about 15. Three of them are with the guerrillas, others are propagandizing in favor of the front all the time, some from underground, while others are traveling abroad carrying out propaganda missions.

[Question] Some of the priests support the junta?
[Answer] There are those.

[Question] Many of them?
[Answer] No, they are few. However, most of us realize that the church is part of a state and cannot be at war with the government. The church criticizes both official atrocities and those caused by guerrilla organizations.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Army Antiguerrilla Operations

PA130413 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A letter addressed to "Commander Ricardo" was seized from some guerrillas by the armed forces following an armed clash outside Mulingo, Cuscatlan Department, army spokesmen said.

According to the armed forces intelligence services, the person known as "Commander Ricardo" is operating in the northern zone where mercenaries are grouping.

However, the sources said, army patrols supported by helicopters recently have carried out search and cleanup operations in that region, especially north of Morazan.

Official sources also have said that the armed forces' main problem is not fighting the guerrillas, but causing the civilian population the least harm possible.

As the armed forces chief of staff, Col Rafael Flores Lima, said, they (the army) could have assumed complete control of El Rosario in less than 24 hours. However, they did not do this because they first tried to remove the civilians to a safe place and it was not until the army was sure they were safe that the attack on the guerrillas was begun.

Guerrillas have been sabotaging powerline posts in Caldera Canton, near the Apastepeque Lake in Santa Clara, San Vicente Department, it was revealed yesterday. Unidentified persons chopped down several poles causing a blackout in Usulutan.

Clash Near Suchitoto

PA130106 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 May 81 p 30

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that a serious clash has occurred near Suchitoto, leaving several extremists dead. A large number of weapons, ammunition, plans and maps were confiscated by the armed forces.

It was also reported that in El Tablon, in the jurisdiction of La Libertad, several caves were found. Ammunition, dynamite, bombs, medicines, tents and other supplies were found inside.

Many of the articles found in the caves were dynamited by the soldiers so that the sector would not have to be placed off limits.

Operations on Guazapa Volcano

PA130322 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 May 81 p 12

[Text] It was revealed last night that a military operation, supported by artillery had begun last night on the slopes of Guazapa Volcano.

According to reports, there are still remnants of terrorists camped on this volcano in spite of the constant attacks against them.

Distant explosions could be heard in various parts of San Salvador, indicating that the army was using heavy artillery.

The army is expected to announce the results of its operations sometime today.

It was also learned that two vehicles carrying weapons were detained in the Suchitoto region.

Likewise, it was reported last night that unidentified persons had arrested a "doctor by the name of Magana" near the Salvadoran Polyclinic. However, this report could not be confirmed by the authorities or at the hospital.

Communications Outage

PA130113 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Sabotage of the Santa Ana telecommunications network on 9 May, after several attacks on the installations of the 2d Infantry Brigade and the 2d Military Zone and the garrisons of the Treasury Police and the National Guard, has temporarily left the city without communications. Other areas of western El Salvador also experienced similar problems.

This morning there still was no telephone communication with Santa Ana and exact information cannot be obtained about the cause of the situation.

FMLN Actions 7-8 May

PA121806 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador has reported that on 7 and 8 May, the FMLN guerrillas carried out actions resulting in army losses of over 90 men and considerable war materiel. The FMLN added that most of the action took place in San Salvador, San Vicente, Cuscatlan, Cabanas and La Paz Departments.

The FMLN also announced that during the month of April, the FMLN carried out 105 actions of revolutionary propaganda in San Salvador and executed three leaders of paramilitary bands responsible for the murder of thousands of patriots. The FMLN added their names are Jose Ernesto Medrano, Jose Valentin (Jaime), and Hector Tovar Duque.

From another quarter it was also reported that soldiers of the Christian Democratic-military regime of El Salvador captured a group of peasants in Osicala, beat them and then took them to an unspecified location.

ARMED FORCES INCREASE RANKS BY 4,500 THIS YEAR

PA102213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 542 men were incorporated into the ranks of the Salvadoran Armed Forces in the last few days, according to official sources.

The new members of the armed forces were distributed as follows: 235 into the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos Garrison, San Salvador), 81 into the 5th Military Detachment (Cojutepeque, 33 km east of San Salvador), 43 into the Salvadoran Air Force Garrison and 183 into the National Police.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces have incorporated more than 4,500 so far in 1981.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS BEGUN FOR SUSPECT IN U.S.

PA130119 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 May 81 p 4

[Text] Extradition proceedings have begun for Salvadoran citizen Hans Krist or Christ, according to the certification of his arrest warrant sent to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry by the 5th penal judge, judicial reports say.

Krist or Christ, detained in Miami during recent weeks, is involved in the murder of Jose Rodolfo Viera, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA, and of U.S. lawyers Mark David Perlman and Michael Fisher Hammer, who worked for the American Free Development Institute and were also Viera's labor advisers.

Yesterday, codefendant Ricardo Sol Meza spoke in court and denied the charges presented against him.

Elva Libia Rivera, who claims to be Viera's wife, said in her testimony as a witness, that Viera had been shot at the Salvadoran Communal Union in Santa Tecla last August. She added that a .45-cal bullet had been extracted from his body. She also said that Viera's body was buried in San Miguel where his relatives live.

Another witness, Silvia Dolores Orellana Moran, wife of Maj Mario Denis Moran, said that the night Viera and the two North Americans were killed, her husband and Ricardo Sol Meza had been informed that "several guerrillas" were at the Sheraton Hotel, that the two men went there and ordered her and Sol Meza's wife to stay where they were. When the two men returned they said that unidentified men had killed some persons in the Americas Room in the San Salvador Sheraton Hotel," but that they did not know who the victims were.

FDR, FMLN LEADERS HAIL MITTERRAND VICTORY

PA122113 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] From various parts of the world, our companeros members of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] have hailed the electoral triumph of Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand yesterday in France.

In Panama, Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR and member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission, said: This triumph strengthens the role of Europe in the policy of detente and that of solidarity with the struggle of the countries of the Third World. Ungo added: For France, this represents the recovery of the stand in favor of democracy and the defense of human rights in the very country that gave birth to those policies.

On the same subject Ruben Zamora, also a member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission, said in Mexico: Mitterand's triumph in France provides a political opening for the liberation struggle of our people, because our struggle is directly opposed to the U.S. Government's interventionist policy. Mitterrand's triumph is encouraging and favors our international policy since on various occasions the future French president has stated his unrestricted support for nonintervention and for the self-determination of the peoples.

[Words indistinct] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FDR and the FMLN, referred to Mitterrand's victory and said: Mitterrand's victory in France is the beginning of a favorable period for the forces that represent social progress and democracy. In Europe, it weakens neocolonialist positions. Internationally, it strengthens respect for the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

Regarding the influence that this victory is going to have on the struggle of the Latin American peoples, in particular the Salvadoran people, she said that, with Mitterrand at its head, France will play a decisive role in determining a more realistic policy toward Latin America, one that will be more just and based on true knowledge of our social realities.

These have been statements by companeros from the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FDR and the FMLN regarding the victory of Francois Mitterrand. We Salvadorans hail this victory and the French people's will to place in their government democratic forces that will defend freedom and social justice.

GUATEMALA

GENERAL WALTERS, FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENT ON TALKS

PA122357 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 May 81

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Gen Vernon Walters (ret), a U.S. State Department adviser, met today with President Romeo Lucas in this capital. General Walters arrived in Guatemala yesterday on an official visit. He went to the national palace today at noon for a preliminary visit with Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. He was accompanied by Frank Ortiz, former U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, and by Melvin Sinn.

In a communique issued today, the Guatemalan Government described General Walters' visit as one of study and good will.

General Walters summarized the objectives of his visit to Guatemala:

[Walters in Spanish] "We visited the foreign minister and the president of the republic. The other personalities that we might see in Guatemala will depend on this. The purpose? The purpose is that President Reagan's government wants to consult with our friends. To consult is not just to give a report on what we are going to do. It is to exchange viewpoints, express our views, listen to theirs and perhaps modify ours as a result of these talks."

General Walters gave his version of the U.S. position with regard to the political situation that exists in Guatemala:

"The position of the Reagan government is that friends are friends and the others do not matter. You know that I have made several trips across the continent. Specifically, in this consultation effort, I have visited Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Panama and other countries and Guatemala could not be left out.

"Moreover, to make absolutely sure that I would not make a goof, the President sent Ambassador Ortiz as a member of the group. In addition to being a good friend, he is very familiar with and has great affection for this Guatemalan land."

The U.S. roving ambassador answered a question regarding the results of his visits to the other countries that he mentioned:

[Walters] "The results? They were good.

[Question] "In what sense, general?
[Answer] "Well, in the sense that we each are much more familiar with the positions of the other party, that we can identify points on which we agree or hold similar views and also realize that among friends there can be differences now and then."

Finally, General Walters avoided a direct response with regard to the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to Guatemala to replace Frank Ortiz:

"It would be an act of discourtesy toward the Guatemalan Government to talk of such matters before the Guatemalan Government gives its approval. In the meantime, we have an excellent charge d'affaires here, who also has extensive knowledge about your country and who has at heart the interests of the Guatemalan people and the improvement of relations with us.

"The choice of a new ambassador is very important and we are considering the matter, but I cannot go further than that without committing an act of discourtesy toward the Guatemalan Government."

Gen Vernon Walters was deputy director of the CIA. His visit comes at a time when there is mention here and in the United States of the resumption of military aid to Guatemala. Guatemala decided to refrain from receiving U.S. military aid in 1977, after the United States made military aid contingent on an assessment of the way human rights are respected in Guatemala. Since then, Guatemala has received some military aid from Israel and from several European countries, although it paid more for the weapons.

Before Walters arrived, Guatemalan authorities had openly debated the resumption of negotiations for military aid, but they had all agreed that Guatemala should not accept any pressure with regard to its internal policies.

Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez reported on his meeting today with the U.S. visitor:

"We discussed matters of common interest to our societies and our countries. We did not go into particular details of any other kind."

The Guatemalan foreign minister visited U.S. Government authorities in Washington last Friday. Castillo Valdez met with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark and with other dignitaries. The Guatemalan foreign minister outlined some of the details of this meetings in Washington:

"It turns out that, as we have learned from high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department, Guatemala is perhaps the only country in the world that does not solicit alms of any kind from the United States. We have said on different occasions and at different levels that the intention, the primary aspiration of the Guatemalan people and government is to continue to be free, to be a people who can advance by their own efforts.

[Question] "Mr Foreign Minister, was there mention of requests for spare parts or military weapons during your visit to Washington?

[Answer] "As I have said, the subject of spare parts is one that is always discussed, because it is the duty of every Guatemalan--not just the public officials, in this case your servant the foreign minister--to be aware of the need for all types of our machinery to function under the best possible conditions, especially as regards personnel safety."

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON WASHINGTON MEETINGS

PA122242 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez met with his British counterpart, Nicholas Ridley, and Belizean Prime Minister George Price in Washington on Friday.

The Guatemalan foreign minister reported on the matters discussed in this meeting.

[Begin recording] In particular, I discussed with Great Britain and Belize the future of our relations and the course of the negotiations which, as every Guatemalan knows, will resume on 20 May, probably in New York or London, in order to start drafting the treaty or treaties that will give form to the bases of understanding which were signed in March. Regarding our present and future relations with Great Britain, we hope that they will be beneficial for all. Similarly, regarding the case of Belize, we discussed President Lucas Garcia's statement during the 16 March meeting in which he noted the great opportunity the Guatemalan people have to take advantage of this historically unprecedented possibility for relations that is occurring between the people of Belize and Guatemala. [end recording]

The Central American foreign ministers met in Washington on Friday. The Guatemalan foreign minister reported on this meeting:

[Begin Castillo Valdez recording] This meeting was a general exchange of information on matters of bilateral and regional interest between El Salvador and Guatemala as well as between El Salvador and Honduras and Honduras and Guatemala. [end recording]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CONFLICT WITH NICARAGUA

PA130254 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Calm prevailed for the fourth consecutive day on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. Nicaragua continues to demand an answer from Honduras for a high-level understanding in order to eliminate border incidents.

Our foreign minister, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, said at the government palace yesterday that the Honduran Government is studying the possibility of holding a meeting with the Nicaraguan leaders following a request received from Nicaragua.

He noted that the alarming and speculative reports following the recent border incidents have alarmed the Honduran people and the international community. News such as existence of a Nicaraguan white paper are alarming us because it gives the impression that a campaign is underway to create a schism between the two states.

Here is a report by Guillermo Castellanos Enamorado:

[Begin recording] [Elvir Sierra] So far I am (?learning) about the situation. There have been a lot of speculation regarding the incidents. [Words indistinct] alarming the Honduran people and the international community. There have been meetings of regional commands to try to control these incidents. Honduras has stated its policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and its respect for the free determination of the peoples. This policy should be considered as the basis of the relations with the [words indistinct] countries.

[Question] Regarding this situation between Honduras and Nicaragua, what are the possibilities for Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia meeting with members of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction? According to the press, the Nicaraguan Government has even requested this meeting at that level?
[Answer] [Words indistinct] this possibility is being investigated as a means for bringing tranquillity to the border sectors specifically.

[Question] When will Honduras appoint its new ambassador to Nicaragua?
[Answer] Well, on occasion we have [words indistinct] ambassadors not only with the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct].

[Question] Is there any tentative date for a meeting between the leaders of Honduras and Nicaragua?
[Answer] There is no definite date yet. We are thinking about it.

[Question] What is your opinion about the white paper issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in the wake of the incidents on the border?
[Answer] The news here [words indistinct] we feel are part of a very well concerted campaign [words indistinct] the Honduran Government has been very cautious to release certain information on incidents [word indistinct] in the border region where there have been kidnappings, harassment actions, [words indistinct], violations to our airspace, but we have been attentive to the explanations of the Nicaraguan Government always through the diplomatic channels. [end recording]

These were Elvir Sierra's replies to questions by newsmen at the presidential hours. He said that during his trip to various countries of the world, he visited Taiwan and Israel and that he also visited Washington where he deposited the documents of the peace treaty at the OAS together with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena.

HONDURAN, GUATEMALAN ECONOMY MINISTERS MEET ON CACM

PA122321 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano arrived in Tegucigalpa on Monday to hold talks with his Honduran counterpart Ruben Mondragon about the reorganization of the Central American Common Market [CACM].

The Guatemalan official was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gilberto Corzo. He said: We have come here to exchange views with Secretary Mondragon about the reorganization of the CACM and immediately added: I did not attend the most recent meeting of economy ministers in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the integration issue was discussed because of work problems. For this reason, I am visiting my counterparts to get their opinion about the CACM.

The minister said that Guatemala is very interested in participating in a solid common market because we are convinced that this is the most positive and precise instrument for developing the Central American economies. Regarding the possible denunciation of the economic integration treaty by any Central American country now that its expiration date is getting closer, Solorzano explained that in reality the treaty does not expire. What happens is that any country could request its renegotiation in mid-1981. However, he added: I don't think that this will happen.

Honduras recently decided to levy a 10-percent import tariff and regarding this the Guatemalan minister said: I don't worry about measures which are not against the general integration treaty. In addition, each country can adopt any protectionist measures it deems necessary, exercising its sovereignty.

COMMENTATOR SAYS COUNTRY 'ADRIFT WITHOUT CAPTAIN'

PA130335 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] The country's problems are serious enough that they should not be toyed with and there is not even a sign of enthusiasm in this government for facing the daily anguish of the inflation and the overwhelming general situation. Never before we had such a weak and confusing monetary policy. This policy is a result of the differences among the treasury minister, the economy minister and the president of the Central Bank of Honduras.

As a result of the mistakes of these three officials, our currency is stumbling. From their high seats, they don't want to admit that our lempira no longer has its former value. Its devaluation is not admitted with the courage and frankness with which the Costa Ricans have had to accept the drop in their colon. This is because in Honduras preserving the appearances and prestige of the officials is more important than the country's interests.

However, even the most ignorant person who buys two heads of cabbage in the market knows that the lempira has lost its purchasing power and that today's lempira is only worth one-third of its former value. The deplorable situation of this nation does not call for stubborn and proud officials but for dynamic teams and qualified men filled with a single national purpose: to work with patriotism and with the full conviction that only by remaining united, we can achieve the changes in our economic and social development.

However, not even the political parties, which apparently are very active in the promotion of their rank and file for the upcoming elections, have been able to shirk these attitudes because the electoral campaigning is based on insults and offenses. It seems that the mystique of the Hondurans, embedded in our hearts and minds, is to fight among ourselves and seek destruction as a fundamental purpose.

We have quarrelsome ministers and mayors. This country, however, does not need the example of quarrelsome officials. We need to see that the government team is busily working trying to solve the immediate problems of the working class, the housewives, the students, the workers and even the professionals who earn average salaries. If this was the attitude of the government officials, it would be enough to raise the spirits and obtain the voices of approval and recognition with hurrahs and applauses. However, the real situation is different. The present government is not doing much, not only because of the short time it has to lead the administration but because the key figures in office--in order to boast the power they have and to prove to other ministers who is in command--have failed and the ship of state is now adrift without a captain.

In his speeches, General Paz Garcia is always expressing pride in the work that he is doing leading the ship which is Honduras. However, what he has not mentioned is that the ship is sinking because its sailors are always fighting, trying to prove who commands in the government after the general.

NICARAGUA

VARIOUS SECTORS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

FSLN, Junta Congratulations

PA121353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has sent a message of congratulations to Socialist Francois Mitterrand in view of his victory in the French presidential election.

The message, which is signed by Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, states that the victory of the Socialist candidate is a victory for the peoples who are struggling for peace and social justice.

The message adds that the people of Sandino are delighted with this victory and predicts that there will be further victories by the French people and their new government.

We are certain that your victory will help to further strengthen the old ties of friendship that have been maintained between the French Socialists and the Nicaraguan Sandinists, the note states.

For its part, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction extended to the new French president the most cordial and fraternal congratulations on his victory, which Nicaraguans consider as their own and that of all peoples who are struggling for peace, justice and freedom, the message says.

Commentators' Analysis

PA120442 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 May 81

["Reportage" feature program]

[Excerpts] The international news agencies all over the world began feverishly ticking away at nightfall yesterday. They were telling the world that, after 27 years of rightwing administrations, a Socialist candidate was winning the election with the support of all the French leftist forces.

Francois Mitterrand's victory has profound significance in the current international situation and it opens the way to great prospects not only for the French people but also as far as the balance of forces in the world is concerned.

Here is comment by Gloria and Gustavo [not further identified] on the meaning and importance of the Socialist victory in France.

[Begin recording] [Gustavo] We said that Mitterrand's victory reflects the changes that have taken place in the marshaling of worldwide forces in the past decade, but it will also have a dialectic influence on the marshaling of those forces in favor of the progressive, people's democratic and revolutionary forces in various countries.

[Gloria] In fact, in addition to the effects that the victory will have on a vast part of the international public, there are two key issues on which the new French president has come out very clearly: First, vis-a-vis the hegemonistic and warmongering efforts of the most reactionary U.S. imperialist sectors and, second, as concerns the people struggling to shake the dictatorial military regimes oppressing them.

[Gustavo] Regarding the first issue, the new French administration will be a very important deterrent in Europe and throughout the world to the aggressive, warmongering course that the U.S. administration has taken.

[Gloria] Right. Mitterrand favors the East-West dialogue and detente, and he has come out very clearly against the arms race. This means that the success that the United States had reported in the sense of imposing on the Western European nations an unprecedented increase in the installation of nuclear missiles in various NATO countries will have to be reevaluated.

Mitterrand's victory entails a defeat for U.S. imperialism not only in Europe but, as we have said, the new French president has been very clear about the people's struggle to chart their own destiny.

[Gustavo] For instance, as far as the situation in El Salvador is concerned, Mitterrand has said he supports the Salvadoran people in the finding of a political solution to their problems, bearing in mind their hope for social justice and freedom. Mitterrand has literally said that the solution should be achieved without foreign intervention and that this particularly refers to the United States.

About our country, the new French president has said that France and Europe should make a major contribution through their assistance to Nicaragua's national reconstruction. He said the Nicaraguan people have made a major effort, guided by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in the diversification of their international relations.

[Gloria] It must also be borne in mind that Francois Mitterrand belongs to the International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution, composed of prominent European government figures and prestigious international social democratic leaders in Europe and America. This committee has played an instrumental role in seeking international support for Nicaragua's revolutionary process and in condemning and rejecting the acts of aggression and pressure that the U.S. Government has unleashed against our country.

[Gustavo] Precisely on the day before his electoral victory, Mitterrand announced that if he were elected, one of the first measures he would take would be to make a major wheat shipment to Nicaragua to cope with the shortage produced by the U.S. suspension of credit to our country.

[Gloria] In sum, the government change in France, in view of the new president's position on Central America and the continent as a whole, is a serious setback to the U.S. Government's policy toward Latin America. The United States cannot even hope to neutralize France because it has another strong, determined opponent there.

[Gustavo] It is to be expected that those in charge of formulating U.S. foreign policy will do some hard thinking about the latest international events and drop their lack of objectivity and realism. The contemporary world is experiencing a process of profound change. Overhead in France the Phrygian cap of the Bastille's libertarian fighters is flying higher than ever. [end recording]

Politicians' Remarks

PA122231 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] As an old man who drives a taxi told us: Listen, friend, this isn't the time to start a fight but to use your minds. This popular saying clearly defines the political and ideological struggle that is currently taking place in the country. As the old man told us: One must listen and use his own mind to know who is lying and who is speaking the truth. We have made this introduction to present to you a poll on the French elections where the Socialist victory has been termed an important world event.

Four politicians participated in our poll on the victory of Francois Mitterrand. They are Anibal Ibarra of the Social Christian Party, Rodolfo Robelo of the Independent Liberal Party, Alvaro Jerez of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] and Alfonso Robelo and Luis Sanchez Sancho of the Socialist Party.

For Ibarra and Jerez, what occurred in France should occur in Nicaragua. They took advantage of the poll to talk about the subject of elections. They also viewed the results of the French elections as positive for Nicaragua. For Robelo and Sanchez, the victory in France is a triumph of the progressive forces, the revolutionaries and the Third World in the face of the aggressive international policy of imperialism in Europe.

Here is the poll that the Radio Sandino newsmen took on the victory of Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in France.

[Begin Ibarra recording] It seems to me that this simply shows the strength of the democracy that exists in France. It doesn't matter what the candidate's ideology is. What is important is that the candidate whom the people elect is the one who take office.

Regarding the effect of this victory for Nicaragua, bearing in mind the mentality of the European socialists, I don't think there will be much difference. For example, in Italy, the president is a member of the Socialist Party. I think the French Government will continue to support the Nicaraguan revolution. Perhaps it will do so more now because the policy of social democracy is to support the Nicaraguan revolution. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Question] What is your opinion, Robelo?

[Rodolfo Robelo] It is very significant that a socialist party is assuming the political leadership of France at this time, particularly when Reagan is president of the United States.

[Question] What repercussions can this victory have in Nicaragua?

[Robelo] I understand that the new French president is an admirer of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This is what I understand. We hope he will undertake more effective cooperation. [end recording]

[Begin Jerez recording] I think there are two interesting points that have pleased the MDN. In the first place, it is precisely the fact that Mitterrand's Socialist Party has been elected in France. This shows us that the democratic system works when there are elections that respect the citizens and that include the secret vote. Any individual, party or ideology can win if this is what the people decide.

We are also very pleased about Mr Mitterrand's victory because as you know, the MDN has an ideology that is compatible with social democracy so we feel very identified with the French Socialist Party. [end recording]

[Begin Sanchez Sancho recording] For our revolution and in general for the Third World countries, the developing countries, for the national liberation movements, this socialist and revolutionary victory is a great incentive and encouragement for us. It takes place precisely at a time when U.S. imperialism is trying to isolate our revolution and country and is trying to launch a counteroffensive against the struggle for self-determination. Mitterrand's clearly defined policy in his government program indicates a rejection of those pressures and a clearer and firmer development of the policy of political and material solidarity with our country and revolution and national liberation movements in general. [end recording]

POSITIVE RESULTS OF FSLN-OPPOSITION TALKS HAILED

PA130054 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 81

[Commentary: "Positive Results of the Talks: a Drop of Water Can Bore Holes in Stone"]

[Text] The patience and persistence shown by the National Directorate of our revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], with a view to clearing the way for a national consensus of Nicaraguans around the plans for national reconstruction are having a positive effect. The atmosphere of the fifth round of talks between the FSLN National Directorate and the rightwing organizations is a step forward in the achievement of this unity goal.

The unofficial recognition of the talks as such--although they are not considered to be a dialogue--by the non-Sandinist organizations during the fifth round of talks also helped in the thaw and prompted the rightwing's approval of basic points which will lead the way to a future national dialogue. The commitment entered into during yesterday's meeting by the non-Sandinist organizations to make arrangements with their counterparts to promote a dialogue between the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua is a contribution to the peaceful solution of the Honduran-Nicaraguan issue and also to the patriotic effort of the revolution in consolidating the defense of national sovereignty and peace in the area. The commitment, together with the arrangements of the revolutionary government and of friendly governments, will create an international climate conducive to working for peace and stability in Central America. Commander of the Revolution, Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Committee of the FSLN National Directorate, has pointed this out.

Another element of progress in the qualitative development of the talks was the favorable acceptance of the Sandinist reply to the public proposal made by the rightwing parties regarding the creation of discussion committees of an equal number of members on both sides and the finding of other ways to convene a forum to discuss national problems. Everything seems to indicate that this new means of achieving a national consensus might be the source of positive agreements for the advance of the revolutionary project of national reconstruction as part of a national unity effort, as long as the desire stated during the fifth round of talks prevails during successive meetings and the important results of this meeting are carried through.

The Sandinist revolutionary project began on 19 July 1979 and it won't stop until the goal of fulfilling the century-old hopes of the majority of the forlorn is achieved. The contribution of all Nicaraguans to this end will spare our people further sacrifice. Hence, the patient and persistent efforts of the National Directorate of our revolutionary vanguard to achieve a national consensus which will result in the reduction of efforts, limitations and deprivations that our people would experience if everyone doesn't cooperate with the policy of serving the interests of all Nicaraguans and...a drop of water can bore holes in stone. The positive results of yesterday's talks confirm this popular saying.

PSC'S FLETES DISCUSSES ISSUES ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA100028 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 May 81

["Direct Line" program with Adan Fletes, president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, PSC, presented by Radio Sandino announcer Wilfredo Benitez and another Radio Sandino announcer identified only as Jesus Miguel--live]

[Excerpts] [Jesus Miguel] Good evening, listeners. Like every Thursday at this time, we present the "Direct Line" program, to which we have on this occasion invited Adan Fletes, president of the Nicaraguan PSC.

As we all know, the Nicaraguan PSC is following a divergent line from the Sandinist Front, a different line than that which the Sandinist revolution is following, and on many occasions it has questioned the decisions of the revolution, the decisions of the government junta and the decisions of the National Directorate. However, we wanted to invite him because the Nicaraguan PSC has been participating in the dialogue with the Sandinist Front, and we have considered it opportune to open up this forum to him so that he and his party can express their opinions on this dialogue, on the foreign aggression and on many things under discussion--things on which Adan Fletes would surely like to express his opinion.

We woudl like Adan to greet the public of Radio Sandino and to state how he feels since we had often invited him to this program, but we had not had the opportunity to have him here and we would like him to feel at ease and be contented, just as we are to have him here on this program.

[Fletes] I am very pleased to be here. I have wanted to appear on these Radio Sandino programs but it was not until yesterday that I was invited. However, there are some concepts in today's presentation with which I do not agree. One of these is that the PSC attitudes are different from those of the Sandinist revolution. Understanding Sandino's thoughts as anti-imperialist, in the plural sense of the word, and as democratic and pluralistic, as he often expressed in his opinions, the PSC is in favor of a Sandinist revolution.

We have questioned some of the proposals presented by the Sandinist Front directorate. We have also questioned the government's policy. We do not question the Nicaraguan revolution's stands because we understand the Nicaraguan revolution in a special way. What we do question is the trend that some would like the Nicaraguan revolution to take.

Something that is also important is that this opening should be expanded more and more, and to the extent that this happens the Nicaraguan democratization process will become stronger. I again want to express my thanks and to urge Nicaraguans to ask their questions.

[Question] I am Marta Lopez and I live in Bello Horizonte. Mr Fletes, as representative of the PSC, why have you stated that you are opposed to foreign intervention here and in any nation determined to achieve its liberation and yet you are openly supporting the social democratic [as heard] junta of El Salvador while we are know the United States is intervening there. Something else I want to ask you is: I have read your paid advertisement in LA PRENSA and I would like to ask you why you don't use that newspaper space to call on everyone to join in with the various tasks of the revolution like good Nicaraguans. Thank you.

[Jesus Miguel] She made a mistake. She said the social democratic junta and it is the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador.

[Fletes] Yes, I think there is some confusion about that. I also think this confusion produces another kind of confusion in the perception of the issues; in other words, we are opposed to foreign intervention in any country. We condemn any foreign intervention in Nicaragua's affairs and we condemn any nation wanting to intervene in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

We also condemn Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, as well as the Soviet threat of aggression against the Polish people. We condemned U.S. intervention in the Vietnam war. We also condemned the intervention in the Dominican Republic. That's why the Social Christian stand in opposition to foreign intervention did not start on 19 July. It is a historic position dating back to when the PSC was founded.

Concerning the paid advertisement in LA PRENSA, I want to tell Marta that we think we are fulfilling our duty by publishing the advertisement and as Social Christians and Nicaraguans we are fulfilling our duty wherever we are. PSC members and the sympathizers are involved in all national tasks. For instance--I am going to repeat this here--we supported the literacy campaign and our people participated in it. We also supported the campaign to avoid losing the cotton harvest. So we don't need to be told to support this or that. It is a matter of principle for Social Christians to have such an attitude and this is nothing new. I would like to bring to mind here, for instance, the name of Orlando Robleto Gallo who with very meager means began a literacy campaign in a neighborhood in Managua many years ago and, when the party was founded, one of the things spelled out in its charter document was that it would struggle for a literacy campaign for all the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, the party's stand is clear; it is a patriotic and revolutionary position.

I recently said in San Jose, Costa Rica, that we condemn foreign intervention in any country and I want this to be clearly understood.

[Question] I am Mrs Maria Elena Estrada from Reparto Serrano. What do political pluralism and ideological pluralism mean and what do we have here?

[Fletes] All right. We understand political pluralism as the freedom that all organizations have to state their views, to mobilize, to hold rallies, to stage demonstrations and to have access to the state-run media which should belong to all Nicaraguans. Ideological pluralism is the use of all those same facilities; in other words, being able to express one's views and ideology on a par with everyone else. For instance, we believe that when restraints are imposed on rallies or demonstrations as in Nandaime, for instance, political and ideological pluralism are curbed. When Social Christians were not allowed to enter Esquipulas in Matagalpa Department and a police checkpoint was set up at the gateway to the town, political and ideological pluralism were curbed. Now then, one of our observations about the revolutionary process is that everything which precisely belies the existence of political and ideological pluralism should be corrected so that everyone can say with complete certainty that in Nicaragua we have a democratic, pluralist regime which upholds freedom.

Something else that has to be borne in mind is that we have talked about the news media confiscated by the state. We think that all political organizations should have equal access to those media. They should have the opportunity to freely express themselves, not in a haphazard way by being given occasional 30-minute or 1-hour programs, but as an established procedure. This is what we think we should have in Nicaragua and that's why we admit we are criticizing the process as it is and that's why we are holding talks to find the way to correct such things. We think a dialogue opens the possibility of making corrections.

[Jesus Miguel] We have been on the air for 25 minutes, Adan and Wilfredo. Since our guest mentioned the news media, something that concerns us, we would like to say that Companero Fletes' view is a little bit different from our own on this count. We think that the news media were in the hands of the bourgeoisie in the past and the people were not allowed access to the media. Why were they in the hands of the bourgeoisie? Simply because the sponsors and the major publicity agencies controlled the radio stations and the newspapers. The big newspapers, radio stations and television stations were controlled by (Solorzano-Diaz-Pereira), (Ismotec) and Alfa y Omega which exited back then. Only what they wanted was printed.

Now the revolution has put the media in the hands of the people for the first time. Thus, if they ran the media for 50 years, it is only fair that the people now have precedence in the media because the non-Sandinist parties or the parties that don't belong to the Sandinist Front have sporadic access to them as you said yourself.

Furthermore, the traditional, non-Sandinist parties also have their own news media. There is LA PRENSA which (?comes out) every day. There are Radio Corporacion and Radio Mundial. Therefore, we don't entirely agree with Companero Fletes on that point.

[Fletes] Something has to be explained. The PSC doesn't have a radio station or newspaper. We fully agree that the news media should not be controlled by major consortiums. They should be in the hands of the Nicaraguan people. However, we also want to say that the Nicaraguan people have various ideologies and room should be made for these ideologies. The thing is that the confiscated media have made room only for one ideology and this is what we are arguing about. For instance, the Nicaraguan people include Marxist-Leninists, social democrats, social Christians, liberals and conservatives. Many people share these various views. Then, the state-run media should make room for everybody. That's what we think but we agree that the news media cannot be controlled by the major consortiums because that too runs contrary to Christian democracy [as heard]. That's one of our big problems. The big consortium don't agree with the PSC.

[Jesus Miguel] Well, but we know each other here and we know what we are, Adan. The truth is you were always welcome at LA PRENSA and you at least had the opportunity whereas whenever we opened our mouths we were put down and that was a big problem.

[Fletes] I think you are on the pages of LA PRENSA more than we are.

[Jesus Miguel] Well, that's true now. It's true now. [Jesus Miguel chuckles] Well, friends, but it is the public who should participate in the program.

[Question] I am Ezequiel Montenegro, calling from Reparto Bello Horizonte. I want to ask Fletes one question. What are the democratic political parties talking to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] knowing that our incumbent government is Marxist-Leninist? Don't you think the democratic parties are playing along with the Marxists because most Nicaraguans don't believe in that dialogue? Not even 5 percent of all Nicaraguans believe in it.

[Fletes] I have heard much criticism of the parties participating in the dialogue. I have stated during the talks with the front's directorate that there is a credibility gap. No one can deny that the ideology of the front's directorate is Marxist-Leninist but we think that the Nicaraguan people are faced with a very difficult situation. On the one hand, there is an acute domestic crisis with the short supply of many items, a marked inflation rate, unemployment and so on. Moreover, the events taking place now particularly along the northern border are creating a rather difficult situation. The Nicaraguan people are paying a high price. They paid the high cost of this revolution. We think this revolution should benefit the Nicaraguan people.

We have to avoid upsets. We have to try to get the revolution to follow a democratic and pluralist route. We think this opportunity for a dialogue is very important to the nation and it cannot be carried out in an inflexible way. The only way to make headway in Nicaragua, the only way to achieve gains for the Nicaraguan workers, is to be flexible. Therefore, even if the concern mentioned by Ezequiel exists, I think it is only patriotic to make an effort so that our country will become exemplary in Latin America and in the world for its type of society, a society which benefits all Nicaraguans and a society in which freedom, democracy, pluralism and human rights are upheld.

If we can achieve that, Latin America and the other nations of the world that don't have the political atmosphere that we want here will achieve their liberation much faster and then we will have a really free, democratic Central America and an exemplary society. We will benefit South America with that too and it will guide other areas of the world. That's why I think that despite all the criticism it is only fair, patriotic and necessary to make a major effort to overcome the current situation in Nicaragua.

[Question] I am Candido Francisco Lopez. How many members of the PSC are in the militias? Are you training in the militia?

[Fletes] I am going to begin with the second question. I am not in the militia. Being in the militia presents various problems. The main one is that when one sees the people bleed one gets to hate weapons; that is to say, if one really sees what the use of weapons means and their effects, one learns to hate weapons. For example, the family which has felt the loss of a son or a brother cannot have any positive feelings for weapons. My attitude is not only for Nicaragua but for all of Central America. I want us to make a great effort to try to disarm all of the Central American nations, and to prevent the use of weapons to kill human beings. Perhaps this is an idealistic attitude but I believe in it. I am in favor of peace and opposed to war.

Unfortunately, even though one holds these ideas, one may be compelled to use weapons to defend one's life. Under these circumstances one must adopt this attitude.

With regard to your first question on the number of party members in the militias, I could not say. We have left our members free to join the militias and we have never tried to determine who is or is not a member. This could create difficulties for us who take a different attitude from the government. This could lead to many difficult situations because along with the intensive military training there is a political organization. We believe that it is the responsibility of each person to choose whether or not to join the militias.

I believe that the country can be defended against foreign invasion not only by using weapons but also by using many procedures. For example, I would say that an intelligent foreign policy would help to defend this country against foreign aggression.

A true climate of national unity would undoubtedly make Nicaraguans completely united and it would be the strongest protection against foreign aggression. This can be attained without using weapons. We only need a great political will and a true vision of what we really want for Nicaragua. Any war waged by Nicaragua will leave us in a worse situation than what we have now and the price of reconstruction will be much greater. This greater price will, in the final analysis, mean an increase in the degree of our country's economic and political dependence on some foreign power. This must be avoided.

[Jesus Miguel] Since 35 minutes of this program have passed, I would like to hear from Wilfredo.

[Benitez] I would like to briefly disagree with the PSC chairman, Adan Fletes, begging the pardon of our listeners who are the ones who should ask the questions and make the objections. I do not agree with the sophisticated, extensive reasoning which he has used to justify his attitude of not participating in the people's militias. I believe that this is an untenable position because when an armed aggression is being prepared with the evident support of imperialism, as has been amply reported by information media including the U.S. Washington POST, we believe that the best way to defend the country is not by talking about it or by constructing pretty phrases. In the hour of truth these things will not help to halt an armed imperialist aggression which comes with the purpose of crushing the revolutionary process and ending all pluralism. Therefore, I am opposed to Adan's thesis that preparation for combat is not needed.

You admit that in the final analysis one must defend one's life. But if one does not train to defend life, the revolution or the achievements it has obtained for our country, it will be a useless defense. It will be a desperate effort like a boxer who climbs into the ring without the proper training. Then the other well-trained boxer will knock him out in the first round.

[Fletes] I would like to say that if we want to enroll all the people in the militias, we would reduce production and would be making Nicaraguan economy more vulnerable. Therefore, the thesis that everyone should be in the militias is not correct; it even goes against our nation's security.

Now we must remember that even in wartime, there are many persons who fight, but there are also many more who must produce because those who fight and the others who are not directly producers must also eat and someone must produce the food. We must not forget this.

Something else we must keep in mind is that if we emphasize the military, we are diverting a large amount of the resources we need to finance social sectors, such as education, health and housing. There are other type of mechanisms which protect against foreign aggression. Today, for example, we could be working along these lines, trying to obtain solidarity with other countries. This is an important effort allowing us as a country to make the best use of our resources. Not only monetary but also human resources. I have not wanted to use sophisms to justify an attitude. What I am saying is the truth in Nicaragua and in any other country. We cannot look upon the Nicaraguan situation as a utopia. We must see it according to our reality. If reality says anything, if it says we must produce to live. The only other way to finance ourselves would be through foreign debts and this will make us dependent, in economic and political ways. Everyone knows this and this must be avoided.

One of the great things expected from this revolution is that it really break dependency and one way to do it now and in the future is to see our reality.

[Benitez] I think that there is a relationship between production and defense. There can be no efficient military defense without an efficient production and there can be no efficient production of any kind, unless peace prevails, a peace in a world of conflict in which class interests strive to dominate everywhere. This is done through armed defense. I think that there is a relationship between production and armed defense. And vice versa. But, let's make room for the questions.

[Question] I am Nubia Alvir from Santa Ana District. I would like Fletes to explain briefly what is the meaning of communitarian socialism and if this type of socialism is applicable in this revolutionary process.

[Fletes] I would say that circumstances in Nicaragua offer a great opportunity for the establishment of a new society in which workers have access to production media, in which peasants own the land they work and in which workers can participate in the ownership of enterprises.

We believe that this society of workers needs for its development a political climate in which pluralism and freedom exist so that the free expression of ideas will allow workers to choose the best alternatives. What Social Christians offer is the concept of a community-socialism which we define as a society of workers in which they have access to production media. This is the effort of the Social Christian Party. This is why our organization does not support the capitalist system. It is an organization whose ideological contents are opposed to the capitalist system. This is why we also see this revolution, which tries to break the molds of the capitalist system, as an opportunity to establish here the model of society which is desired by the Social Christians. This is also why we are opposed to leading the Nicaraguan revolution toward a type of society with another ideological inspiration. I would say that this is the great opportunity for Christian democracy in Central America and in Nicaragua. Christian democracy should, with the effort of all Nicaraguans, find a model of truly Nicaraguan society.

[Question] This is Ricardo Morales of Monsignor Lescano District. What do you think about the U.S. economic aggression against Nicaragua and how do you see the political reply of the letter of dignity by the Nicaraguan Government and people?

[Fletes] With regard to the U.S. economic aggression against Nicaragua, the PSC has publicly stated its attitude, although unfortunately some information media do not publish our written or spoken communiques. For example, although we send our statements to the government information media, they are never published and it is the other information media which sometimes publish them. Our position is clear.

We have condemned it; we believe that it is a mistaken and unjust policy, and that the United States has a moral obligation to help our country because many of our greatest problems come from the Somozist period. We cannot conceal the fact that the Somozist dictatorship was maintained by U.S. foreign policy. We believe that the U.S. attitude should change and that it should give the reconstruction process all possible aid, promoting the democratization process so that Nicaragua can have a democratic and free regime respectful of human rights.

We are the first to promote foreign aid for Nicaragua. I am not doing it today through Radio Sandino, but on various occasions when I have traveled abroad, I have always said that Nicaragua needs international economic aid to reaffirm its democratic, free and pluralist process so that we can implement our econmic reactivation. Our attitude is clear on the matter. We believe there is a relationship between what can be considered Nicaragua's foreign policy and the search for international sources of aid.

We must follow a nonaligned foreign policy. We understand nonalignment not just in one respect but in the full sense of the word: nonalignment from any foreign power, be it large or medium-sized. This is our attitude and this is why we, as a political party, strive to present this thesis to the people and to obtain the support of the Nicaraguan people. I believe we are succeeding.

With regard to the letter of dignity, the people have discussed it in depth. We respect the attitude of any organization which uses any method to try to obtain support for the thesis they present. We use a different method. We express our party's opinion. On 1 May the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN] also expressed on its attitude on the matter. Therefore, there are various ways of confronting the various problems which we meet daily. However, we cannot compel other political parties to support what others propose. If someone came up with another idea, we could not compel the Sandinist Front or its organizations to assume the same attitudes of the PSC, for example. Each one has his way of implementing his political attitudes.

Therefore, I respect all those who have signed the letter of dignity. I believe that all those who have signed the letter and all those who have not signed it under any circumstances, and who maintain an attitude against any econom'c aggression and in favor of promoting international aid, are just as worthy. Both the one who signs and the one who does not are worthy as long as both share the same concept of promoting international economic aid and protesting when this economic aid is withheld. I believe we must learn to respect this.

[Benitez] It is too bad that the time for the "Direct Line" program has run out. However, in the name of Radio Sandino I would like to invite Adan Fletes to appear on the "Tightening the Screws" program we hold at Los Antojitos from Monday to Friday. I think that we would have enough time to discuss a number of things which he has mentioned here at the last minute.

However, to conclude, I would like to ask the following question: I would like Adan to explain in what Latin American country are the social Christian programmatic ideals, as conceived and dreamed by you, being implemented. Perhaps in El Salvador? Perhaps in Venezuela? I do not correctly remember where you have seriously implemented a social Christian program.

[Fletes] I will answer in the following manner: I believe that your question is very important. We are a political movement throughout Latin America. We began by implementing this model of society, which we call the communitarian society. We strive for this model, respecting freedom, pluralism and democracy and in many countries each party works along these lines. It is a model in action and as time passes it has been obtaining a greater support. I cannot tell you that this model can be implemented within the next 5, 6 or 7 years, but it is a model with a great future.

We believe that conditions in Latin America are making the social Christian model more attractive and that in the coming years, the social communitarian system proposed by the social Christians will be chosen by the Latin American peoples, who do not want the capitalist system, which has shown its incapacity to solve the problems of poverty, and who also do not want a model inspired on Marxism-Leninism which is showing today that it cannot solve problems, not only with regard to poverty but also freedom.

[Jesus Miguel] Do you mean to say that the Nicaragua of tomorrow will be social Christian?

[Fletes] Well, we have always supported that famous slogan of our late Companero Orlando Robleto Gallo. We think that it is possible. We won't be able to make each Nicaraguan a social Christian but at least we will have a great majority of the Nicaraguan people supporting this position but we... [Jesus Miguel interrupts]

[Jesus Miguel] I heard that slogan in the university 20 years ago and Nicaragua hasn't become social Christian but Sandinist.

[Fletes] Well, what I mean is that if we respect Sandino's thought, Sandinism isn't removed or divorced from the social Christian concept. I think we have incorporated Sandino's thought. I am not saying this because of the 19 July victory. We couldn't say this over a radio station before due to the risks that were involved but for a long time the sectors within Christian democracy [as heard] which studied Sandino's thought found a great compatibility between the Sandino's ideas and those of the social Christians.

Some people say that we can't be Sandinists. We believe we are Sandinists and that we have a right to be Sandinists. Since our student days we have been promoting these ideas to the extent that was possible. I would say that if today's Nicaragua is Sandinist, it is also social Christian. We understand Sandinism and social Christianity in the following way: Sandino was a great social reformer. The social Christians support social reforms. Sandino said he was against imperialisms in the world. The social Christians are against imperialisms. Sandino said that Nicaragua should not be the property of any political party; this means real freedom and pluralism. We also agree with that concept.

We want tomorrow's Nicaragua to be social Christian. We want tomorrow's Nicaragua to be Sandinist. However, I want to point out one thing: We are not sectarian. We don't want to impose our ideas in a hegemonic manner. We think that Nicaragua's current situation demands a consensus and the contribution of different ideological trends. We understand as ideological trends all the political forces that participate in the country's life. That is why we don't exclude anyone. Instead, we believe that everyone has the right to participate in the new society.

I think you had a very good idea in having this program live. Thank you for this attitude. I think the extension of the scheduled time is also good.

[Jesus Miguel] All of this is very interesting. I was a little rusty about the Social Christian position. I am remembering my university student days. I wanted to bring up something that has been discussed by the press and the public.

It is the fact that the boom of Christian democracy in the university and in Latin America was a reply to the Cuban revolution. In other words, it was a reformist movement that wanted to replace a revolution and that was supported by the capitalist power centers in Europe and the United States. Those power centers looked favorably upon the appearance of social Christianity in Latin America. This occurred around 1961, 1962 together with the Alliance for Progress, the famous agrarian reforms that were never implemented and the Rio de la Plata conference.

I am remembering all this because social Christianity was sponsored by the capitalist power centers. It is a hybrid doctrine. I want to recall a phrase by Luis Somoza... [Fletes interrupts]

[Fletes] Will you give me a chance to reply?

[Jesus Miguel] Of course I will. This is what Luis Somoza said once: Well, the social Christians are Red fish swimming in holy water. That is to say, they are neither one or the other. You must remember this phrase.

[Fletes] What Somoza wanted to say was that the social Christians were communists... [Jesus Miguel interrupts]

[Jesus Miguel] Disguised as Catholics, right?

[Fletes] Yes, disguised as Catholics. In truth, there are extremes in this. Somoza used to say this to say that we were communists. However, others used to say that we were really rightists and just pretended to be revolutionaries. This is a matter of slogans.

[Jesus Miguel] It is difficult to be in the middle.

[Fletes] Well, I want to tell you that your interpretation of history is not totally correct; Christian democracy was not born after the Cuban revolution.

[Jesus Miguel] I said it experienced a boom.

[Fletes] That is not correct either. For example, the Social Christian Party was founded in 1957, 3 years before the Cuban revolution. Some social Christian parties of Latin America, such as that of Uruguay, date back to 1940, 1945.

[Jesus Miguel] I thank you very much for coming. I hope you were calm and happy. How did you feel about the program?

[Fletes] Well, I feel this is an important opening. I feel we are progressing. This opening must be stabilized and you must invite the members of other organizations. I feel that... [Jesus Miguel interrupts]

[Jesus Miguel] They are afraid of us. They think that we are going to hit them or do something to them when they come here. For this reason it is good that you advise them to come.

[Fletes] What you said is true. For example, today you were flexible enough to make this program live. I feel this is an important thing. This is a way to make this direct line very direct. I am not afraid of questions because if I were afraid of the questions I would not have asked you to broadcast this program, right?

[Jesus Miguel] Correct. There have never been any intention to make it any other way, right, Adan? I am pleased to see that you are pleased with the program. We thank all the friends who participated by asking questions, the guest and the newmen who helped us put the program together. We will see you all next Thursday at 2000. See you later.

STATE COUNCIL SECRETARY REPORTS ON WORK PLANS

PA122250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, first secretary of the State Council, has said that great importance will be given in the State Council to legislation to protect workers in Nicaragua as well as subjects related with the defense of the revolution. Yesterday we spoke with Deputy Commander Rafael Solis who has taken office as first secretary of the people's council, replacing Brigade Commander Hugo Torres Jimenez.

The labor code will be repealed and the State Council should strengthen its international ties now that it is a member of the IPU. Deputy Commander Rafael Solis believes it is unlikely that the parties of the bourgeoisie will return to the State Council tomorrow in its first working session because they have made their position known. Here is the statement of Companero Rafael Solis, first secretary of the State Council, deputy commander of the Sandinist Front and former ambassador in Washington:

[Begin recording] As Commander Nunez pointed out in his 4 May speech installing the State Council, in this period we will try to give greater strength and autonomy to the council. We will try to strengthen it as a colegislative body within the revolutionary process. It has its own unique characteristics because all the country's sectors are represented and because it has an important role to play in our revolution.

An important part of the State Council's work deals with the general guidelines of the revolution regarding defense and production. Regarding work and the production of workers, there will be important legislation. The labor code reforms are pending. The most important reforms are being discussed by the workers. These discussions began last year. We think that once these discussions are concluded, the reforms will be debated by the council. These reforms are quite extensive within the context of the reconstruction and the economic situation. There are also other aspects that deal with defense. These include economic crimes, the functions of the police... [recording cut off]

CORDOVA RIVAS ON COUNCIL, MILITIA PARTICIPATION

PA111955 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Interview with Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] [Cordova Rivas] I insist that the political parties are making a mistake by not participating in the State Council, which is mainly a political forum which is a guarantee for the political participation of representative groups.

[Question] What is your opinion of those parties that are participating in the State Council?
[Answer] I think they are doing the right thing. In the State Council they can voice their complaints and express their views because the State Council is an official and public forum.

[Question] Companero Cordova Rivas, are you an active member of the Sandinist People's Militia?
[Answer] Yes, I am. Here is my card. I am not participating in any intensive training because my duties with the junta do not allow the time for it.

[Question] Do you think all the revolutionaries should join the Sandinist People's Militia?
[Answer] I feel that it is the duty of every Nicaraguan not only to join the militias, but to form part of any armed organization that will defend our sovereignty and our country.

[Question] What can you say about some parties alleging that they do not join the people's militias because they are controlled by the Sandinist National Liberation Front?
[Answer] I think that when the country's sovereignty and right to self-determination are threatened, such an excuse should not be used to stay out of the people's militia. However, I think that when the right time comes, these groups that are refusing to join the militias for political reasons will eventually do so.

CASTRO, MINISTER REACT TO MITTERRAND VICTORY

Castro Congratulations

FL121821 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has sent a congratulatory message to Francois Mitterrand for his electoral victory in France which, according to the message, can be termed historic. The message of the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers says:

Please accept our congratulations for your electoral victory which can be considered historic. Your victory, adds Fidel's congratulatory message to Mitterrand, is a victory for the French people and for their best traditions. Your victory also makes it possible for France, under your leadership as president, to make a positive contribution to detente and peaceful coexistence, in other words, to peace among nations.

The French presence in Africa can be converted into an instrument of cooperation for the development of African countries with the participation of all the progressive forces committed to that noble and humane responsibility, the message emphasizes.

In the congratulatory message sent by Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro to French President-elect Francois Mitterrand, our commander in chief asserts: Your support for the cause of democratization and national independence of Central America gives hope in the current complex situations of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean who are seeking alternatives that are less dramatic and costly than civil war.

Cuba, Fidel's message adds, welcomes your election to the presidency with the conviction that the traditional ties between our two peoples will be strengthened futher and that the prospects of French cooperation in the economic development of our island will increase.

For all these reasons and thinking of the serious problems that are plaguing mankind and of the need for their solutions now, we are deeply gratified by your victory, the message emphasizes.

Education Minister

FL112213 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2152 GMT 11 May 81

[By Fernando Sotres C.]

[Except] Mexico City, 11 May (NOTIMEX)--Francois Mitterrand's victory is an expression of the French people's discontent with the situation they are experiencing and this was shown in the voting in Sunday's elections. Mitterrand will respond to his country's problems and will create a new situation in European politics. It means a true change and he must be given time to see what materializes.

This was stated by Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez who arrived in Mexico today to sign an exchange and cooperation agreement in the education and culture field for the 1981-82 period.

Fernandez Alvarez, who also is a vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, also discussed illiteracy. He said it is the result of the economic exploitation by the rich over the poor because those who exercise oppression do not want to see the intellectual and technical level of peoples raised since that would generate rebellion and struggle against oppression.

CUBAN ENVOY ON CASTRO'S PARTICIPATION IN SUMMIT

FL112231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2158 GMT 11 May 81

[By Fernando Sotres C.]

[Text] Mexico City, 11 May (NOTIMEX)--Cuba still has not received a formal invitation to attend the North-South meeting to be held in Mexico in October,but it is not up to the United States whether or not Cuba attends, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino said today.

The diplomat termed "imperial arrogance" the warning that if Fidel Castro attends the meeting, President Ronald Reagan will not. "This does not come under affairs of state or international law," he explained.

Lopez Muino said that for many years his country has been accused of interventionism, but the opposite has been shown. "It is said that we are intervening in El Salvador. However, not a single Cuban adviser or weapon has ever been seen, but there are from the U.S., he said.

U.S. policy has been accusing Cuba of infiltrating CIA elements in Cuban territory for 22 years [as received] and even the U.S. Senate has recognized more than 40 assassination attempts on the life of Cuban leaders.

On another matter, the Cuban ambassador referred to the victory of socialist leader Francois Mitterrand in France. He said he is personally glad about it because the fact that it is said that there will be strong assistance to developing countries and that banks and the big consortiums are going to be nationalised ' means that positive things are going to be done.

OFFICIAL ON DESIRE FOR WIDER CARIBBEAN RELATIONS

FL111437 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 May 81 p 13

[Text] Havana, Cuba, 4 May (CANA)--Cuba is interested in developing relations with its neighbours in the wider Caribbean on the basis of mutual respect and benefit, the head of the Caribbean desk of the Cuban Communist Party, Osvaldo Cardenas, said here.

Senor Cardeans said that Cuba had every reason for wanting developing relations with the region, with which it shared a common sea, history, cultural values, problems, and which, outside Mexico, was largest market for non-traditional goods.

"On the principle of respect and mutual benefit we are interested in developing relations," he said.

The fact that there were pro-Western governments in Jamaica and Barbados -- with this communist island which already had relations -- or in any other country provided no hindrance for co-operation with Havana Senor Cardenas said.

He told visiting journalists: "We are what we are. We are socialist and nobody can change that, so you must respect what we are. Those countries which are not socialists we respect what they are."

Senor Cardenas said that often it was not because countries in the region did not want to develop relations with Cuba, but they responded to pressures from the United States, which still harboured hopes of destroying the Cuban revolution.

"We don't think it is Cuba and those countries who do not want to develop relationships, but they are under pressure from the United States," he said.

"It is not a question of understanding Cuba, it is a question of money, and question of pressure exerted on several Caribbean countries by the United States."

"Relations with us irritate the United States which still has not accepted the fact of the Cuban revolution."

On the question of having the Caribbean declared a zone of peace, Senor Cardenas said that there were four objective conditions to be met:

The removal of all military bases in the area, some of which he said were stacked with nuclear weapons.

The elimination of all colonial territories.

The ending of all efforts to destabilise governments with [as published] the United States did not believe were following the correct political and economic path.

And the cessation of all military manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea.

"It is not enough to make rhetorical statements, it has to be backed by action, Senor Cardenas said.

On the issue of Belizean sovereignty, he said that Cuba would be glad if Belize reached its independence with its territorial integrity, following the Anglo-Guatemalan agreement which should see the British colony reach nationhood by year-end without the threat of Guatemalan invasion.

"It is the duty of the Caribbean and Third World countries to see Belize achieve its independence with territorial integrity to make sure there is not the development of a situation that could be a threat to the region."

NICARAGUAN MINISTER HASSAN TOURS PINAR DEL RIO

FL121748 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Various projects under construction and the 30 de Noviembre sugar mill in Pinar Del Rio Province were visited by Nicaragua's Construction Minister Moises Hassan, who was accompanied by Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in the province. The visitors toured a segment of the national speedway between Candelaria and San Cristobal, the Paila Dam and the Alfredo Fabre Dam, which has a capacity for 15 million cubic meters of water.

Addresses Workers

FL121917 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Construction minister Moises Hassan has denounced in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio, the threats and preparations for aggression against his country by enemies of the revolution, including Guatemala and Honduras, supported by the United States. The Nicaraguan minister said the worms of Cuban origin and the Nicaraguan toads are getting together, but our people also are uniting and we have the support of many countries, including those of the socialist camp and Mexico.

Hassan was speaking to hundreds of workers of the San Cristobal municipality, Pinar del Rio Province, at a ceremony organized at the 30 de Noviembre sugar mill. Jaime Crombet, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Pinar del Rio, congratulated the mill's workers for the successful first harvest of the mill despite the many problems that can be expected in a new mill.

GUYANA

VENEZUELAN ENVOY LEAVES FOR HOME FOR CONSULTATIONS

FL111441 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 May 81 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 7 May (CANA)--Venezuela's Ambassador to Guyana Mr. Sadio Garavini who had objected to the reaction of the state and ruling party here to Venezuela's renewed claim to five-eighths of Guyana, has been recalled to Caracas for consultations, a spokesman for the Venezuelan Embassy here confirmed.

According to the spokesman, Mr. Garavini left for home over the weekend and was due back in Georgetown within a week or so.

Following Guyana President Forbes Burnham's visit to Venezuela about a month ago, to discuss the Venezuelan claim, the Caracas government of President Luis Herrera Campins reiterated its claim and came out against extension of the June 1970 protocol of Port-of-Spain under which the dispute was shelved for 12 years.

This has led to a vigorous state media campaign here aimed at assisting to mobilise Guyanese to reject what the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper said was the "real threat of Venezuelan expansion."

Mr. Garavini first wrote Prime Minister Dr. Ptolmey Reid who is general secretary of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) protesting cartoons on the issue in the PNC official organ NEW NATION.

Mr. Garavini claimed the cartoons "insulted and denigrated" President Herrera and said a "practical settlement of the controversy satisfactory for both countries will be reached more easily if the relations between Guyana and Venezuela are maintained in a civilised atmosphere of mutual respect."

The CHRONICLE took up the issue saying the letter was addressed to Dr. Reid and was extremely rude and accused Mr. Garavini of demonstrating "an arrogance unbecoming of a diplomatic representative."

It alleged the Venezuelan media was carrying out an orchestrated and hostile campaign against the government and people of Guyana and accused Venezuela of persistent aggressions against Guyana.

SURINAME

CUBAN ENVOY TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS 22 MAY

FL111749 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 11 May (CANA)--Cuba's first nonresident ambassador to Suriname Mr Ivan Cesar Martinez presents his credentials here on 22 May to President Henk Chin-a-Sen. Martinez, 36, is Cuba's resident ambassador to Guyana since 1976 and was also nonresident envoy to Barbados and Grenada. Cuba and Suriname established diplomatic relations in 1979.

The decision to exchange ambassador between the two countries was taken at a conference on nonaligned foreign ministers held in New Delhi early this year and announced on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Suriname revolution last 25 February, when a top level delegation from Cuba was in Paramaribo. Martinez was on that delegation.